The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements on a short series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Charlotte, ... Signor Mario,
Mlle. Grevil ... Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlitz, ... Signor Fallar,
Mlle. Rita, ... Signor Ferni,
and ... Signor Cheriet,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), ... Signor Forsi,
and
Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso, Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Segretario—Signor Aserti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of

Signor Vianesi.

Leader—Mr. Levy.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Martha," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto," "Il Don Giovanni," "Masaniello," and Gluck's, celebrated "Orfeo ed Euridice which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, Doors open at Half-past Seven;—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.

The Pit list entirely suspended. The Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Re-engagement of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family.
Re-engagement for Five Nights of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
First appearance of the celebrated Characteristic Comedian, Mr. CHARLES RICE.
Re-appearance of Miss MERRITON.
On THIS MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 27,
The performances will commence with (first time) the interesting and powerful Drama, written by Mr. Charles Rice, entitled
THE MERCHANT AND THE MENDICANT.

William Gilbert	-	Mr. G. Vincent.
Basard	-	Mr. H. Vivash.
Jan Sulphur	-	Mr. Charles Rice.

SKIPPING-ROPE DANCE - - Miss Merriton.
To be followed by the new and original Farce, entitled
NURSEY CRICKWELD.

Jonathan Chickweed	-	Mr. H. Widdicombe.

GROTESQUE GERMANISTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
THE DIVIDED HOUSE, OR THE QUIET FAMILY.

Mr. Barnaby Bibbs	-	Mr. H. Widdicombe.

Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Second Circle, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d.; Second Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 10s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s.; Pit, 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
THIS EVENING (SUNDAY), AUGUST 27,
The performances will be of an unusually attractive character, being for the Benefit of the Leader, Mr. RI BY.
Gates Open at Seven o'clock, performances commencing with the Ro-bert Band and Promenade.
The admirable Mari-onettes, Mr. F. MACCABE, the Protean Mimic, in his ninth-stirring sketches; the astounding performance of the famous family of Rocky Mountain Wonders; the City of Dublin Ball Room Affair, and the Grand Display of FIREWORKS. Concluding with extraordinary and instantaneous illumination of the entire grounds.
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Theatre, 6d.; Promenade Free.

JULLIEN'S FESTIVAL
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on This MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MADAME JULLIEN,
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of
MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND,
Conducted by the
PRINCE KOSTALOZ ALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Variations," "Marseillaise," "Jullien's Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS with whom
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Private Boxes, and Front Seats, 10s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s. 6d.; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 11, to commence at 12.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. Hall, Cowell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Dales, and Wheelwright, Manufacturers.

CRICKET.
PHŒNIX CLUB v. KING-TOWN CLUB.
This Match will be played on the Phœnix Club Ground, Phœnix Park, TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Wickets to be pitched at 11 o'clock.
CHARLES LAWRENCE.
August 26, 1860.

JUBILEE.—Great Competition of Athletic Games on THIS DAY (Monday), August 27, 1860, under the Rules and Management of the Champion Competition Committee, at the Cricket Ground, Clontarf, by Captain Bland, 76th Regiment; Captain Hall, 8th Regiment; Captain Hamilton, 63rd Regiment; Captain Hamilton, 63rd Regiment; Lieut. Colt, 76th Regiment; Lieut. Gardiner, Secretary and Assistant-Secretary to the Committee, and Lieut. Hall, 8th Regiment, Assistant-Secretary. The beautiful and recreative Sports to take place as follows:—

1—Running Hop, Step, and Leap—Open to Boys under 12 years of age.—1st Prize, a Silver Medal; 2nd Prize, a Bronze Medal.
2—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
3—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
4—Running Hop, Step, and Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
5—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
6—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
7—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
8—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
9—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
10—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
11—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
12—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
13—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
14—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
15—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
16—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
17—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
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19—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
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27—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
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30—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
31—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
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80—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
81—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
82—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
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99—Running High Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.
100—Running Long Leap—For Gentlemen Amateurs.—1st Prize, a Cup; 2nd Prize, a Silver Medal.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE,
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11th SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon. the Earl of ... Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P.
Huntingdon.
The Honourable C. W. Moore ... George W. Lloyd, Esq.
Smyth. ... Richard Cliffe, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C. Talbot, M.P. ... Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE,
The County Waterford Plate of £50 sovs. each, with 100 sovs added half-forfeit, three miles; three flights of hurdles; about ten stone to be ridden by gentlemen; the winner to be sold for £50 if demanded before the race, or to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this race to be entered on or before the 8th September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All wakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE.
The Heller Meeter Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 10lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 3 yrs, 11st 3lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this race to be entered on or before the 8th September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course. All wakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 30 sovs added, 3 miles over nine o'clock, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or three friends they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 5 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if demanded to be sold £50, allowed 5lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a-half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lbs extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.

CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, differences, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there shall be no appeal to a court of law. No conficentary allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for the above races to pay 5s to the pound entrance for the money added. The winner to be liable to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races, Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages, Guarding and Training of those in happy unions have, until within the last few years, been the abandoned children among our Protestant institutions, from want of an asylum for these little ones, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this appeal is also to draw the timely and increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this society, which now has reached the 16th year of its existence.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphans were presented themselves for application for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and three of them the offspring of those on the Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, on enquiring this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 126 under the care of the Society, which funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee feel that from the great response which has been made to their appeal in behalf of former destitute children, the Committee would not entertain any hesitation in receiving the present applicants for admission, they would be casting a reflection upon the Protestant faith into the arms of the Roman Church, which would be only too ready to receive them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) badgered to death by suffering in the struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many offers of shelter from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands, on the representations that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant spirit of their dead husbands, and a due stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of those poor little ones from the perdition to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an increasing of the means of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances, the Committee have resolved to submit every of the most urgent public to enable them not only to receive the present applicants, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected applicants, if ninteeny other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proceeding, the names of those who have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most grateful, but declined to avail themselves.
"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a permanent establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under the same notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties similarly give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"Lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of the number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "trust fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for the purpose may be obtained at the Office of the society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. First Lady Judge.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Hony.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received—				
Lady Griffith,	..	..	..	£5 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	..	..	..	5 0 0
A Protestant	..	..	..	5 0 0
Henry Burke White, Esq.,	..	..	..	5 0 0
Mrs. Ogle Moore,	..	..	..	5 0 0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	..	..	..	5 0 0
John La Touche, Esq.,	..	..	..	5 0 0
Georg Casey, Esq.,	..	..	..	5 0 0
Major-General Porter,	..	..	..	5 0 0
The Baron De Robeck,	..	..	..	5 0 0
C.	..	..	..	2 0 0
A Gentleman,	..	..	..	2 0 0
Gener ; Hall,	..	..	..	2 0 0
A Fr ..nd to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	..	..	..	2 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan,	..	..	..	2 0 0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	..	..	..	2 0 0
Squire Batty, Esq.,	..	..	..	2 0 0
K.,	..	..	..	2 0 0
A. B.,	..	..	..	2 0 0
A Friend, per Mrs. West	..	..	..	2 0 0
C. G.,	..	..	..	2 0 0
Rev. St. George French,	..	..	..	2 0 0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 5 0
Rev. R. H. Johnson,	..	..	..	1 0 0
R. Alexander, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. West,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan,	..	..	..	1 0 0
R. Manders, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Miss Aytmer,	..	..	..	1 0 0
John C. Read, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
A Protestant,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. B——,	..	..	..	1 0 0
A Friend, J. L.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	..	..	..	1 0 0
D. M'Clintock,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. Major Greene,	..	..	..	1 0 0
An opponent of Mixed Marriages,	..	..	..	1 0 0
Lady Grattan,	..	..	..	1 0 0
A Friend,	..	..	..	0 10 0
A new Friends at the Meeting,	..	..	..	0 10 0
Messrs. Bellingham,	..	..	..	0 10 0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	..	..	..	0 10 0
Mrs H K Courtney,	..	..	..	0 5 0
Captain A F Graves,	..	..	..	0 5 0
Postage Stamps (Cork,	..	..	..	0 3 0
Anonymous, Bangor	..	..	..	0 2 6
A.K.,	..	..	..	0 2 6
land,	..	..	..	0 2 6
A H,	..	..	..	0 2 6
J. R. Cooke, Esq.,	..	..	..	0 1 0
John Murphy, Esq.,	..	..	..	1 0 0
——King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt,	..	..	..	1 0 0
William Shaw, per do.,	..	..	..	0 10 0
William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.,	..	..	..	0 10 0
Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball,	..	..	..	0 10 0
William Sandys, Esq.,	..	..	..	10 0 0
W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer,	..	..	..	1 0 0
	..	..	..	0 10 0

STEAM EXCURSIONS
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August, 1860, punctually at half-past ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound, round the Kish Light, on round Lambay Island, returning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown,	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back,	1	0
" Kingstown and back,	0	9

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 30, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th August, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown.....	5.12, a.m.	Parsonstock.....	6.7, a.m.
Clonsilla.....	5.20, "	Enfield	6.22, "
Leixlip	5.35, "	Moyrally	6.30, "
Maynooth	5.47, "	Hill of Down	6.42, "
Kilcock	5.58, "	Killucan	7.0 "

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860.

FOUND, on the Midland Great Western Railway, a small sum of Money. The owner can have it by describing particulars and paying for this advt.
Apply at the Manager's Office, Broadstone.

LECTURES ON THE PROPHECY OF THE REVELATION.
The Rev. JAMES T. CAMPBELL, late Rector of Tiltston, Cheshire, will continue his course of Lectures on the Revelation, the two first of which were delivered in the Leinsterroom connected with St. Stephen's Green.
The Third Lecture will be delivered (D.V.) in the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received for Building Two Houses at Bray. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Office of J. C. BURKE, Architect, &c., 31, Harcourt-street. Estimates to be sent in on or before the 10th of September next.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORN-EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, on MONDAY EVENING, August 27, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.
Subject:—Justification through Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.
1. "For we account a man to be justified by faith without the works of the law."—Rom. iii. 28, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
2. Is not the Scriptural meaning of "faith" trust or confidence?—Matt. xix. 26, 31, 32, 34, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
3. Are not all people who have right trust or confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ justified, or regarded and treated by God as if they were righteous?
4. "For it is one God that justifieth circumcision by faith, and uncircumcision through faith."—Rom. iii. 30, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
5. Is not this the true Catholic faith, without which no one can be saved?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION will be held at SALTHILL on THURSDAY next, the 30th inst.
Gates open to the public at Two o'clock, to holders of Members' Tickets at Twelve. Admission on Private Orders.
Members can obtain Tickets for themselves and friends at the Society's Nursery, Monk-town, between the hours of Ten and Six o'clock on Wednesday, 29th, and on the Day of Exhibition, at the Gate only, price Two Shillings and Sixpence each. Children's Tickets One Shilling.
On the Evening, at Half-past Seven o'clock, the Annual Dinner of the Members will take place at Salthill Hotel.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will honor the Society with his countenance on the occasion.
The Lord Chancellor has promised to preside.
AMBROSE BLAKE, Assistant-Secretary.
Council Rooms, 20, Westland-row.

ABOLITION OF DONNYBROOK FAIR.
In consequence of the abolition of Donnybrook Fair, the Commissioner of Police hereby gives notice that, in pursuance of the powers by the Act to abolish the said Fair, the Police will on the 26th of August to the 2nd of September, 1860, inclusive, prevent all persons going beyond Donnybrook and east of the river Dodder (or who are found in the neighbourhood of Ball's Bridge) from bringing in the direction of Dublin, from the same places, any booths, tents, carts, and caravans. Hawkers and Pedlars are not to be prevented from passing through Donnybrook, during the period above referred to, but they are not to be permitted to stop at places other than those usually frequented by them.
The Police will be directed to arrest all persons who shall be found in any booth, tent, cart, caravan, or on horseback, during the period above referred to, and who are not proceeding to their usual places of residence, after Eleven o'clock, a.m., for a shorter time than Belmont Avenue on the West side, or Anglesea Bridge on the East side.
Any Owners or Drivers of Hackney Carriages plying as Stages between Dublin and Donnybrook, during the period above referred to, or who are found plying for hire at places other than those usually frequented by them, will be summoned by the Police, and will also be refused renewal of their Licences for the ensuing year.
The Law with regard to Fairs will be strictly enforced against all Public Houses that are not cleared out and closed at the usual hour, 11 o'clock, p.m.
By order,
RICHARD M. ARDAGH, secretary.
Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle,
August 24, 1860.

LOST, ON SATURDAY, in PORTOBELLO GARDENS,
A Gold Locket, containing Hair.
The sympathy of the humane and charitable of our fellow-citizens is on the present interesting occasion most earnestly called for. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while engaged in the performance of duties, John Cunningham and Patrick Neill were precipitated from a scaffolding, a distance of 40 feet, and although not killed on the spot, one leaving a wife and five children, the other four children, wholly destitute and unprovided for. This appeal is made, in the hope of raising a sufficient fund to enable the widow and children to receive any of those orphans, to be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. BOYD, 15, Leinster-street; Mr. Russell, 5, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs Sheils and Scott, Wynne-road; Messrs Wheelwright and Son, Sandymount.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patronesses—Earl of Leitrim,

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Museum-street, where every article can be made to order, and designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak. Jeweller by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 106 GRAFTON-STREET.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Ex-Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Ex-hibition-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Consultations from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or surgical Opinion and Medicine (Compounded by his Assistant), five Shillings; at the Hour of the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Considerable apprehension was felt during the principal portion of last week regarding the weather, and the extent to which it would influence the prospects of the country. The last couple of days have considerably allayed those apprehensions; still there seems to be little doubt but that the harvest will be a deficient one, and this continued to have its effect upon Funds, notwithstanding the diminished demand for money accommodation, exaggerated by the caution which just at this moment prevails. In England extensive failures are every day occurring, and professional accountants (a comparatively new and important body) seem to be doing a lucrative business. Some houses in the central districts have yielded, and the ironmasters do not appear to be carrying on very profitable operations.

The caution among spectators of all classes to which we last week referred, and the consequent absence of business, have been the means of weakening the demand, which, therefore, appeared much more plentiful in the open market. The position of the Bank also has considerably improved, and a large portion of the Australian arrivals has found its way thence—the Bank return however, is rather singular—showing on the one hand an increase in the "other deposits" of over one million—while at the same time discounts have increased to about one-half that amount. The "Reserve" has been increased by £345,000, while the circulation has diminished £238,000. In the bullion there has been an increase of £133,000.

The state of the weather, more than politics, has influenced the stock markets, which have been, in consequence, dull, with a more limited business. Though, as remarked above, money has been more abundant in the open market, and was on the supply at £3 per cent. on the Stock Exchange, while for discounts the bank rate of £4 per cent. has been maintained. The markets for Railway Shares also show considerable heaviness, notwithstanding that this is the dividend period of the year. Indeed, in all classes of security business on the Stock Exchange has been less active.

Although fine weather was reported by telegraph as being general throughout the three kingdoms, the London Stock market showed symptoms of further weakness to-day, but a return of firmness appeared by the closing telegram, which stood precisely at yesterday's figures. In our local market a more confident feeling was manifested, and an advance of one sixteenth was marked in Consols, and an advance of one eighth in New Threes. Dealings for the October delivery were first entered into, the quotation being in Stock Exchange *parlance* a "backwardation."

In Joint Stock Banking Securities dealings were again confined to Nationals, which recovered one quarter, but did not appear to sustain the improvement firmly; Hibernians were in request, and Royals on sale at the previous rates.

In Steam, British and Irish again fell back one-half per share. City of Dublin Shares continued their upward movement to the extent of one-half per cent., and Dublin and Glasgows again realised a premium of one-eighth, which was the rate previously marked. Atlantics were not quoted, but were on sale at last prices—buyers offering one-eighth less.

Mining Securities were entirely neglected, Connorrees being offered at last value; General Mines inquired for, and Mining Company of Ireland on sale at a fractionally reduced rate.

Alliance Gas were dealt in at yesterday's prices—all shares offering at those rates being taken up.

In original Railway Shares there was but one negociation, that in Midland Halves, the last value being with difficulty obtained. The £50 shares were also on sale at the previous quotation. A reduced price was offering for Great Southern Stock. Cork and Passage, and Dublin and Wexfords were on sale. Irish South Eastern could be acquired for a trifle under previous price. There were offers to buy Waterford and Limericks at £23, sellers holding out for a further advance of one quarter. Dublin and Drogheda (£75 shares), and Newry and Rostrevors were offered for sale at the last rates in each case.

In Preference Securities Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A) were quoted at a fractional advance, which they firmly sustained. Dealings were effected to a limited extent in Great Southern 4 per cent. stock at a slight reduction on last value.

The meeting of the Belfast Junction Railway Company was held on Wednesday. The report and statement of accounts were passed as usual, *mem. con.*, but considerable discussion followed the reference to the Boyne-bridge, and Mr. Hawkshaw's report regarding that structure. Notwithstanding the eminent position which Mr. Hawkshaw has attained in his profession, we are still amongst those who, in such a case, would be inclined to place quite as much credence on the opinion of Sir John Macneill, whose reputation is in an especial manner connected with that very structure, and it is therefore satisfactory that in a public matter, and where public safety is concerned, that public opinion and criticism should be invited, by the publication of the two reports of Sir John Macneill, Mr. Barton, and Mr. Hawkshaw. One admission is, however, made by all three, and it is a highly gratifying one, that the bridge is perfectly safe at present for the purpose of traffic.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company will be held on Thursday next. The gross receipts for the half-year have amounted to £43,837 10s 8d, against £41,788 16s 9d, in the corresponding period of 1859, the increase being due to the quarter receipts from the goods traffic. The total expenditure amounts to £28,927 15s 6d, and the balance, adding £500 received from Dundalk and Enniskillen Company as interest to £15,409 15s 2d which sum with £1,271 3s 9d, brought from last half-year, leaves a balance of £16,680 18s 11d available for dividend, which the directors recommend to be at the rate of £5 per cent., leaving a balance of £2,284 13s 4d to be brought forward to the next half-year. The report states that several new carriages, waggons, and horse-boxes have been added to the rolling stock, and that satisfactory progress is being made with the remodelling of the Viaduct at Malahide; also that it is the intention of the directors to proceed as speedily as possible with the construction of the extension railway to Oldcastle, the bill for which received the Royal assent on the 3rd of July last.

The directors of the Midland Great Western Company have announced a dividend at the rate of £5 per annum, as usual. The report and statement of accounts are not yet issued, but they are expected to be good.

The report and statement of accounts of the Waterford and Limerick Company have been issued, and a dividend of 5s. per share, or £1 per. cent., has been announced. The accounts show that the increase on the half-year has been a very small one. We refrain from further comment until after the half-yearly meeting on 31st inst.

The report and statement of accounts of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company have just been issued. The report is very explicit, but the statement of accounts shows that, after deduction of the working expenses, only £919 12s. 2d. will remain for dividend on the original shares. We will allude more fully to this company after the half-yearly meeting on the 31st instant.

The following remarks on the metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal* as usual:—

Metal continues to assume a dull, cheerless aspect; no signs of the least animation exist, and even at reduced prices no permanent improvement in the demand can seemingly be established. It is now some months past since anything like activity prevailed in any branch of our trade, and the general appearance of our market presents no new feature.

Copper—There has been an improved inquiry for this metal since the last reduction of ¼d. per lb., and several good contracts have been effected for manufacture. The operations in foreign are limited, holders of Burra Burra declining the price offered by buyers; but as this quality generally ranks with best select, it is not very likely, while the latter can be obtained at 101*l.*, with other favourable terms, that buyers will give much beyond for Burra Burra. Sellers' price is 103*l.* 10s. to 103*l.*, buyers limited at 102*l.* A large business might be done at 100*l.*

Iron—In rails there is comparatively little doing. The demand for merchant bars has decreased, but former rates are upheld. Staffordshire sheets are in fair request; bars, hoops, and nail-rods are less wanted. Swedish bars are now coming forward, and offering at £11 10s., without finding buyers. Several parcels have been landed, as importers are not inclined to make further concessions; buyers at £11, *ex* ship. Scotch pigs maintain a tolerably steady position at 52s.; although the price is low, and in ordinary times inviting for speculators, just now it does not seem to present sufficient inducement for them to enter into large purchases, and the principal inquiry is for shipment; m.n. 51s. 9d. to 52s., warrants.

Lead—The smelters continue to purchase pretty freely of pigs, although the shipping trade is very dull, merchant orders being small.

Spelter—This metal has given way in value, and sales are reported at 5s to 7s 6d per ton less than this day week; the selling price is now £20 10s to £20 12s 6d.

Tin—The market is flat, but unchanged in price. There are more sellers than buyers, and the prospect of is accepted shortly.

Tin-Plates—Orders are wanted, makers still quote 25s for I C coke.

Steel—No sales of consequence to report in Swedish keg or faggot.

Quicksilver as before; very little enquiry.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4,305 tons of ore were sold, realising £23,852 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £125 13s; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, £5 14s 6d; quantity of fine copper, 281 tons 16 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 2s 8d, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month 4s 1d; making a total of £13,822 3s 7d to the credit of revenue. Against this sum are charged the following:—£3,955 16s 4d for repairs, labourers' wages, &c.; £715 14s 1d for lock keepers' wages; £786 16s 1d for salaries, &c.; £1,570 9s 10d for rent, taxes, &c.; and £111 1s 8d for interest, &c. making a total of £7,139 18s, and leaving a nett profit of £6,682 5s 7d. The directors have declared the usual dividend as guaranteed by the Midland Company of £1 2s 6d per cent. on the capital stock of the company which amounts to £665,938 1s. 8d. The value of the company's floating property is stated at £1,689 2s 9d, independent of £10,000 in consols.

The Custom Duties have amounted to £18,626 17s. 7d. for the past week, thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea	6,269	13	
Sugar	1,906	10	10
Refined sugar	257	5	1
Coffee	80	19	0
Wine	1,569	4	5
Spirits	655	11	6
Tobacco	7,078	3	5
Timber	199	14	2
Miscellaneous	552	10	7
Total, ...	18,626	17	7

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week as taken from the DAILY LIST.

	Hhds.
Guinness and Co., ...	1404
Manders and Co., ...	231
J. Darcy and Son, ...	250
Jameson, Finn, and Co., ...	270
Findlater and Co., ...	331
P. and J. Sweetman, ...	155
Watkins and Co., ...	282
Brennan, Price, and Co., ...	72
Caffrey	4
All others, ...	201
Total	3205

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Aug 18.	Aug. 25.
Consols	92¾	92¾
New Three per cents.	92¾	92¾
Belfast & Northern Counties 4 d. ...	45¾	45¾
Cork and Bandon	14¼	14¼
Cork and Passage	10¾	10¾
Belfast Junction	44¾	44¾
Dublin and Drogheda	77	77
Dublin and Kingstown	200¾	200¾
Dublin and Wicklow	27½	28
Dundalk and Enniskillen	135	135
Great Southern and Western	113	113¼
Irish South Eastern	84	84
Midland Great Western	44¾	44¾
Waterford and Limerick	22	22¾
Bank of Ireland	227	226¾
Hibernian	34¾	35¼
National	43¾	43¾
Royal	21¾	22
Atlantic	5¾	5¾
City of Dublin	104¾	105¼
Steam Ship Building Co.	14	14¼
Dunlops	10¾	10¾
Carysfort	9s 0d	9s 0d
Connorres	51s 6d	50s 0d
General Mining Company	4¾	4¾
Mining Co. of Ireland	12¾	13
Wicklow Copper	6¾	6¾
Alliance Gas	9¾	9¾

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 25.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols						92¾
Ditto account, 12th September	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Ditto for account, 12th October	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Ditto for account, 12th September	...	...	...	...	...	92¾

BANKS.

National Bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	80½

STEAM.

British and Irish ...	...	...	...	...	...	45¾
City of Dublin ...	...	...	...	...	...	104¾
Ditto lease of 1836 ...	...	...	...	...	...	84½
Dublin and Glasgow ...	...	...	...	...	...	86

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance and Consumers Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...	9¾

RAILWAYS.

Midland Great Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	84½
Do. Half Shares ...	...	...	...	...	...	27

RAILWAY PREFERENCES

Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual	...	...	...	...	...	103
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	...	...	...	...	...	84

The Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols ...	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account ...	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced ...						
New 3 per cent. Stock ...	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account ...		92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Bank Stock ...						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 25.

THREE PER CENTS.

Consols Money, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Account, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
New Threes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Account, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
New Threes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Account, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
New Threes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Account, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
New Threes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
Account, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾
New Threes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	92¾

Rock Island, Illinois, Quebec Bills par 5 pms.; Ecuador Bonds, 12½; Grand Trunks, 83¾; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Illinois Centrals, 84¾; Michigan Southern and North Western, 10¾; Midland Stock, 13¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¾; Shareholder, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43-2¾; Bank Stock, 231; Cashmeres, 97½; Turkish (old), 79½; Great Western, 71¾; Mexican, 21¾; North British, 64¾; York and North Midland, 81; Great Northern 116¾; Great Northern A, 117; South Eastern, 87¾; Accounts, 88¾; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71¾; London and South Western, 92. Consols dull at 92¾. Weather very wet. Shares opened firm, and closed dull at about ¼ per cent. below last night's rates. Canadians and French dull. There has been very little doing in Mexican Stock.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of one-eighth, and remained with an extremely dull appearance to the close. In the corn markets this morning, there was a further advance of 2s., being a total rise of nearly 4s., or about 2 per cent. during the week. The bad weather has caused a further decline in the Railway market, but the fall in some degree is checked by the satisfactory traffic returns. It is understood that a company, combining manufacturing and mercantile interests, is being organised for the purpose of procuring a larger and better supply of cotton from India. In the Colonial Produce Market during the week, a steady demand has been experienced.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The prevalence of unfavourable weather continues to weigh upon the Stock markets, and the funds have again declined ¼ per cent. whilst the fall in most of the principal British Railway Stocks amounted to ½ to ¾ per cent. altogether. The exchanges are firm, and the Bank of England is still receiving gold. The ultimate solution of the food question is canvassed with growing anxiety. The corn market continues to be watched. The only securities that showed real firmness to-day were those of the American railways. Should the first effect of the Imperial decrees, which opens the ports of France, be to attract corn from our ports to those of France, the exchanges may be kept firm for a time, but we shall ultimately be compelled again to procure the needful supply from more distant markets, and at advanced prices. The demand for money at Bank to-day was rather heavier. A further sum of £60,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The Illinois has arrived from New York with £30,000 in gold. The outward steamer, with the Bombay mail, will take on Monday only £33,000 in specie, all gold.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 25.—Market firm Sales, probably about 8,000 bales or more. Imports, 8s.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, AUGUST 25.—Small show of farmers' wheat, and high prices demanded, which checked sales. A clearance has been effected at 1s to 2s per quarter, averaged on the prices of this day week. In coast and foreign wheat not much doing, and 1s per quarter advance cannot be exceeded. Flour very firmly held, but not quotable dearer. Barley in fair request at late prices. Oats—Moderate demand, and fully as dear. Beans and peas rather dearer. Weather fine and sunny.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, AUGUST 25.—No. 1, 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 50s 6d to 51s 7d; No. 3, 50s 3d. Market quiet, but firm.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET.—Very few samples of farmers' grain offered at market to-day, and in consequence of the late rain both wheat and oats realised fully 1s. per barrel over last Saturday's quotations. White wheat, 35s to 36; red, 33s 6d to 34s 6d; white oats, 16s 6d to 17s; back 14s 6d to 15s 6d. Barley, none.

WOOL SALES.—Prices have ruled about stationary at these sales this afternoon, and the whole of the wool offered has changed hands somewhat readily. A fair number of buyers has been in attendance.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 25.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s; 2,400 in market.

CORK PORK MARKET, AUGUST 25.—New oats, 14s 6d to 16s 6d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of foreign grain and flour during the week have been large, and small of English.

The little English wheat on sale this morning was disposed of at an advance of 2s per qr. over Monday's prices; in foreign a fair extent of business was transacted at a similar improvement, and in some instances 1s per qr. more was obtained.

Barley is 1s per quarter dearer. Beans and peas are held for more money. Oats bring an advance of 6d and 1s per quarter.

The top price of town-made flour is raised to 60s per sack. American barrel are 1s to 2s dearer.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat 2146 qrs.	41s 3d	Rye ...	—qrs	0s 0d
Barley ... qrs.	0s 0d	Beans 72 qrs.		40s 2d
Oats ... qrs.	0s 0d	Peas 25 qrs.		40s 11d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1240	20	20	—	—	1130 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	32,770	5,380	42,800	—	—	15,980 brls 2,850 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [8]	... One p.m., Aug. 25.
Constantinople ...	... Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D] ...	... Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign ports included at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O. are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the SECOND MORNING EDITION commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the THIRD EDITION at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 35, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members admitted gratuitously.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—The "Merchant and the Mendicant," "Nursey Chickweed," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment. To conclude with "The Divided House."

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour,"

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEVILS PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MEAGHER'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM, OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the Nectar of Tobacco. 1*s.* per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking Room attached to the Establishment.
J. KELLY, 8, LOWER RAGGET-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest prices.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrate Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeeper's, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best possible terms, and we offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
32, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in theirown, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
19 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

WE have heard much lately of liberal promotions from the ranks to the position of Commissioned Officers. Thanks to the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, many true soldiers have been promoted from the ranks. That boon is not due to any want of class prejudice on the part of the Minister of War. Indeed Mr. Sidney Herbert thinks it is a serious injury to promote a man from the ranks. He asserts, without consulting them, that they would much rather not be promoted. The point could be easily decided by calling for a return of all those who refused commissions when they were offered to them. To possess her Majesty's commission ought to be, and we are sure is, the greatest source of pride to a true and loyal soldier.

But the greatest injustice is legalised by the War-office with respect to very many of those who have been promoted from the ranks. A soldier thus promoted may, if he possess friends, be appointed Paymaster or Quartermaster. In the former case, he receives 12s. 6d. per diem progressive, with the period of his service to 22s. 6d. The Quartermaster receives 6s. 6d. per diem, increasing to 10s. But the chief point is that the former, after five years, is allowed to assume the rank of Captain, and after ten years that of Major, and may retire from the service after twenty-five years. The Quartermaster may retire after thirty years' service. These gentlemen have nothing to complain of. But the soldier promoted from the ranks may not be appointed either Quartermaster or Paymaster. In this case he becomes an Ensign, with the liberal allowance of 5s. 3d. per day, as contrasted with the Paymaster's 12s. 6d. When he becomes Lieutenant he obtains 6s. 6d. per diem, while, at the same time, the Paymaster receives 22s. 6d. After eighteen years' service he *may* obtain a company, and thus receive 11s. 7d. a day. The Quartermaster, by this time, has comfortably retired, which the other cannot do. When he has reached the age of 60, and when he has served 40 years, he may retire, but not until then.

Now, upon what just or equitable principle is it that the time of service of the Quartermaster is counted at its full amount, while that of the combatant is counted at only half the amount of his years of actual service? The two men were equal on their promotion from the ranks. Why has the one credit for twelve years' service and the other for only six? Or why is it that the Quartermaster, whose pay is respectable, should have liberty to retire at an early period, while the combatant, whose pay is miserably small, cannot retire without ten or twelve years' service more than the others?

This is just one of those pieces of red-tapeism which it is impossible to explain, and which yet are retained so long. An attempt was made to call attention to this matter lately, but it failed, chiefly owing to the lateness of the session. The friends of the combatant officers who have risen from the ranks should call public attention to the hardship of their case between this and the ensuing session. If the matter be properly ventilated, the curt technicalities of Mr Sidney Herbert cannot excuse and perpetuate a palpable injustice.

YESTERDAY the Party Emblems Act was openly defied in the streets of Dublin. At twenty minutes to four, on the Sabbath-day, when communicants had not left the churches, a band—said, of course, to belong to a temperance society—marched down Harcourt-street, Stephen's-green, and Grafton-street. The guardians of the peace, as usual, did not attempt to interfere with the performers or the crowd which followed. In front were carried two green banners, bearing the Harp of Ireland, but without the crown, and as Irish legend. It will be said that this crowd, music, and flaunting of flags, were not likely to "create animosity," as the performers belonged to the Roman Catholic creed. Suppose that a number of Protestants paraded through Dublin, headed by a band, and bearing orange, blue, or even green flags, how many minutes would elapse before they would be surrounded by all the police of Dublin? Is it a crime to exhibit a solitary flag once a year, provided Protestants be engaged in the display? If so, why are the streets of Dublin made the scene of party exhibitions every Sabbath-day, with impunity? Is it because these exhibitions take place so constantly that they are liberated from the interference of the law? or is it because the crown is erased from the banner that it is considered to be loyal? The same band, on Sunday week, played furiously when marching past St. Mathias' Church, the Centenary Chapel, Dr. Urwick's Meeting House in York-street, and the Presbyterian Church on Adelaide-road, between seven and eight in the evening, when the congregations were engaged in Divine service. Surely such processions, at such a time, are calculated to "excite animosity between various classes of her Majesty's subjects." Why, then, are they tolerated, and even encouraged? The police stand aloof, or quietly pass on, and are uncommonly blind when green banners are flaunted in the faces of Protestants. Doubtless they have their orders. But if the Party Emblems' Act is to be anything but a gratuitous insult to on section of the population, it ought to be operative upon the undisguised disloyalty of the other.

THE exertions so perseveringly made to save the life of Holden have all failed, and, unless some extraordinary pressure has been placed upon the Executive, he dies to-day. It could not rightly have been otherwise. As long as the punishment of death is fixed by the law, it must be inflicted without partiality. Many who desire the abolition of capital punishments in all other cases, yet would retain it as the penalty of murder. Indeed, of late years, death has only been inflicted for that crime. Holden had treacherously murdered one superior, and had done his utmost to murder another. Both his victims confided in him, and their confidence facilited his attempt. Had Holden been rescued from the fate which the law awarded, no criminal hereafter could, on impartial principles, be executed. He was a member of the very body to which is entrusted the guardianship of life and property. As treason in the soldier is more severely and more rapidly punished than in others, so a murder, and such a murder, perpetrated by one of the very guardians of the peace, could not be forgiven. The friends of Holden, too, introduced elements into their petitions which should have been most studiously avoided. The preservation of the man's life was, in the most unseemly manner, made a religious question, and reflections utterly unwarranted, were freely made. As long as there was a possibility of their prayer being granted, few could be so cold-hearted as to stigmatise the means. But a more determined, more cruel, and more ferocious murder never was perpetrated; and the justice of the law could not be safely obstructed because the criminal belonged to a favoured creed.

THE weather has undergone a most propitious change. On Saturday evening a dull heavy mist hung over the country, slowly dropping rain. About 10 at night a high wind arose, and continued until 12. Yesterday was really the first fine day we had for the last five weeks. From the American news it appears that the weather has been unprecedentedly inclement, but the severe rainof last week has not been general throughout England. A fortnight's heat and sunshine, such as we were favoured with yesterday, will yet save our crops.

The *Times* on the recent Indian Civil Service Examinations:—

"Just five years have elapsed since we called the attention of the public to the first results of the competitive system as applied to the Civil Service of India. It will be remembered, perhaps, how curious were the features which those results disclosed. The attractions of the Indian service had been either under-estimated or imperfectly made known. Not only were the candidates for these rich appointments less numerous than had been anticipated, but they were drawn from a more circumscribed area. The invitation had scarcely told upon our old Universities, and Oxford and Cambridge were bralen hollow by schools of smaller pretensions and fewer resources. Experience has now shown that there was no exaggeration in the description of the prizes, which, undoubtedly, far exceed in value the ordinary standard of University preferments; but either the novelty of the offer, or the remoteness of the scene, seemed sufficient to counterbalance the allurements presented, and the best University men had evidently kept aloof. We believe these features have been but partially modified even yet, though the lists which we have just published contained some indications of an altered feeling.

Of the eighty candidates recently selected for the Civil Service of India, Oxford and Cambridge furnished nearly one half, and Cambridge all but one fourth. This seems to promise well, and would be a strong case to which we shall presently advert tends to confirm the view. A continuation, however, of the analysis will materially modify the general conclusion. The University of Cambridge secured, indeed, nineteen of the eighty places, but the Universities of Ireland obtained as many, and Dublin alone no fewer than twelve; while Trinity College, Cambridge, gained but only four, and Christchurch not one. Moreover, if we look to the relative merits of the successful candidates as indicated by their places in the list, we shall find that the chief honours have not been carried off by England. Oxford, indeed, enjoys the distinction of the first place of all, and she has one more man among the first ten; but Cambridge makes up this deficiency in 5th name. The Oxford lead is followed by Aberdeen, and then by the young University of Melbourne. Belfast wins the fourth place, and Trinity College, Dublin, the next four, up to the ninth, where Oxford appears again. It seems, too, that only in the department of Classics was the highest proficiency shown by the English students. Oxford maintained her renown at that point, but the young colonist from the Antipodes subjected himself to the mercies of Englishand an Aberdeen student in the moral sciences, while in no other branch of the examination the honours fell thickly upon Ireland. The explanation of all this is obvious. India cannot yet get the pick of our English Universities. These ancient seminaries are so amply endowed, and the preferments they offer, though not rich prizes, are in many respects so desirable, that the promise of even an Indian career fails to excite attraction. Here and there it may preponderate, as the list before us shows, but no person acquainted with Oxford and Cambridge can for a moment doubt that the results would have been widely different if those two Universities had been really swept for the examination. Still, the system is beginning to operate, and a symptom of its extending influence is discernible in the fourth year of which we have alluded above. The Universities have not yet been deeply impressed with the new offers, they have, at any rate, been widely affected. Their 33 candidates were contributed by no fewer than 22 colleges, and those who are best acquainted with the shades of distinction between these ancient foundations will be most struck with the comprehensiveness of the list. Even the colleges most peculiarly constituted have sent up their men, though it is seldom that more than one appears from each society. At Cambridge, Trinity, and St. John's, though forming so large a portion of the whole University, take only seven places between them; at Oxford, Balliol, and Exeter have, indeed, secured two each, but they are the only places remarkable in that Christian church, with its superior numbers and inferior preferment, should have made no figure in the list.

It will have been noticed that a single candidate from Harrow, another from Rugby, a third from Christ's Hospital, and a fourth from St. Paul's form, the whole contribution coming from our public schools, unless, indeed, we are to extend this denomination to Cheltenham College, from which no successful candidates were despatched. In this, however, there is nothing surprising, as the ages at these seminaries would be below the mark, and the pupils would have passed probably to the sphere of Oxford or Cambridge before entering for the contest. Private shools, indeed, make just as little show; and when we observe a candidate designated as from Ipswich Grammar School of the age of 21 we may presume that he was styled after his latest rather than his actual place of instruction. Edinburgh Academy, however, appears in the list, and, indeed, here as well as in the Universities the net seems to have been widely thrown, even if it has not caught the largest fish. Perhaps the most notable feature in this point is the inconsiderable amount of success secured by the University of London. The Metropolitan

damage, provided we have a month or six weeks fine weather. The first three days of the present week were dry, but on Wednesday, from an early hour in the morning drenching rain fell till late in the afternoon, without cessation, and a complete stop has again been put to farming operations; and Thursday and Friday have been very wet. It has been a point in our favour that the grain, and especially the wheat crops, have ripened very slowly, but despite of all obstacles, they are now approaching maturity, so that in another week from this time farmers will generally feel obliged to commence cutting. The weather in Ireland has been worse than in England, and the potato crops in both countries are generally affected by disease. The state of our crops at this time is altogether very critical.—*Economist.*

THE SHOOTING SEASON.—It would be a great boon to all sportsmen, to all farmers, and to all dealers in game, if the partridge shooting could be postponed this season from the 1st of September to about the 22nd of September. Nearly all the young birds all over England are second hatches, consequently not half-grown; and, up to this date, there is no wheat or other grain cut. Could not the Queen, by an order in Council, postpone the commencement of the shooting season; and we should then, as they do in France, commence our sport when the game is fit to be shot?—*Letter in the London Times.*

THE CAVALRY AT THE CURRAGH.—The accounts which have appeared representing the miserable plight of the three regiments of dragoons at the Curragh Camp are not, as far as we can ascertain, exaggerated. Both men and horses have been in a wretched condition, owing to the deluge of rain. But we do not see how the military authorities are very much to blame in the matter. They cannot control the elements; they, like the rest of the world, had every reason to expect summer weather at this period of the year; and if there had been summer weather, no one contends that the arrangements were otherwise than excellent for the training of the troops in the usages of camp life. A few days' wet would hardly have furnished sufficient justification for a break up of the camp; and as it never was contemplated that these three regiments were to remain encamped during the winter, it would have appeared a very uncalled for expense if winter arrangements had been made for them in the month of August, although as the event showed such arrangements would have turned out by no means inappropriate. However, as soon as the continued wet of the affair began to look serious the authorities took prompt action, and the three regiments of cavalry in question are now in barracks, and, we hope, dry. In the course of the week the Scots Greys were moved to Dublin, the 3rd Light Dragoons to Dundalk, and the 4th Light Dragoons to Dublin, a squadron of another regiment being detached to the Curragh for the necessary duties of the camp. Before a single remonstrance was made public this step had been determined on, and we do not see how any blame can be fairly laid at the door of the military authorities in the matter. By general consent these camps are pronounced as not only useful but essential to the practical efficiency of the army, and if, in an extraordinary season like the present, some inconvenience and hardship should occur to the men and horses, it is simply one of those unforeseen *disagreements* from which we are all more or less suffering in a pluvial summer.—*Globe.*

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.—The prizes gained by the subscribers to the "Crystal Palace Art Union" which has just reached the close of its second season, were drawn on Thursday in the concert room. On the platform appropriated to the Council were wheels were placed, which contained the numbers and the names assigned to the competitors, from the other names of the several objects with which fortune had favoured them. Sir Francis E. Scott, who officiated as chairman on the occasion, dilated on the prosperity of the Union, which was shown more in detail when the official report of the Council was read by the secretary. Nearly 4,500 members have been added to the list. The principles of the society were likewise explained in the report. The return to the subscribers for money paid is through two distinct sources. In the first place they have to make a selection from a number of "presentation works," according to the amount of their subscription; in the second place, for every guinea they have each one chance in the prize distribution. On the present occasion the presentation works are 44 in number, all executed expressly and exclusively for the Crystal Palace Art Union. These, in the opinion of the committee, adequately represent the full commercial value of the amount of the subscription. The prize works for the past season comprise paintings, sculptures in marble, plaster casts, wood-carving, drawings, works in metal, porcelain, enamels, ceramic statuary, modern majolica, terra cotta, glass, and photography.—*Globe.*

PUNCTUATE FOOLERIES.—A High Church newspaper, the *Union*, thus sketches a clerical dress, which it thinks, within the last years become generally acceptable:—"Nothing could be better for the ordinary costume than the long cloth cassock buttoned down the middle, with cincture, and upright collar, which also has long ecclesiastical authority in its favour. The same authority suggests the plain white collar as a suitable accompaniment. The outer coat for wet weather should be of the same character, but coarser and more ample, with looser sleeves. Such fopperies as gold studs and chains (except in really good taste), rings, gilt, large or small, waiter-like white ties, French fambric fronts and pocket handkerchiefs, scented and pomaded heads, &c.—all these should be religiously eschewed. With trousers and boots and shoes such as they are now worn, provided they are plain and strong, it would not be necessary to interfere. The hat, however, admits of some hesitation. The trencher cap, composed of skull-cap and biretta, the foreign three-corner hat, and the English archdeacon's hat, suggest themselves for selection; on the whole we incline to a modification of the latter. This brief summary seems to exhaust the dress. As to the hair (for that is of importance), the face should either be closely shaven, or the natural beard should be allowed to grow; the first fashion is certainly plain and severe, but the latter natural and venerable. The Church has adopted the latter fashion—the Western Church the other. It may strike many on consideration that the beard, considering its protection against cold, its manly appearance, and the fact that nature has provided it, has much to plead in its favour, though our prejudice at present lies the other way."

THE INDISCRIMINATE SALE OF POISONS.—An inquest was held on Friday evening, at the Maid and Magpie public-house, Stepney, before Mr. Humphreys, coroner, and a jury, touching the death of Mary Rebecca Dillon, widow, aged 37, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of oxalid acid. Mr. James Horton, a surgeon and registered medical practitioner, of High-street, Stepney, had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and said that death was caused by swallowing oxalid acid, and the stomach was very much corroded. In answer to a question by the coroner, Mr. Horton said the parcel of oxalid acid purchased by the deceased's son was sufficient to kill three or four persons. The jury said there was no doubt the deceased's guilty intercourse with Sudergreen had preyed on her mind, and then expressed a very strong opinion that chemists and druggists were highly culpable in selling dangerous poisons. The deceased had been provided with several doses of oxalid acid before she sent the boy for another parcel on Tuesday morning. It was monstrous that chemists and druggists should be permitted to sell deadly poisons to children. The coroner agreed in all that had fallen from the jury. This was a matter of the deepest importance to the public at large. He should impound the oxalic acid on the table, and adopt some further proceedings in the matter. The jury then returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide, and was of unsound mind when she committed the act."—*Globe.*

THE MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S PARK, EDINBURGH.—The circumstances and the perpetrators of this crime seem to be every day becoming more and more enshrouded in mystery. All that is known upon the subject is, that the poor girl was in company with soldiers of the 13th Light Dragoons at various times on the night preceding her death, up to 2 o'clock on the Sunday morning, and that she was grossly and brutally abused, and afterwards cruelly murdered by some person or persons within two hours of that period. The chief difficulties in the case may be said to arise, first, from the want hitherto of witnesses able to speak to any of the occurrences after 2 o'clock, and secondly, from the extreme difficulty always felt in individualising and recognising soldiers in uniform, especially when the soldiers are entire strangers, and have been looked at only casually and in an imperfect light. From these causes, while all doubt as to the actual murder, and the brutality by which it was preceded, has been set at rest by the post mortem examination, and where there are abundance, almost a superabundance, of witnesses to the poor girl's identity, and the fact of her companionship with the soldiers on Saturday night and Sunday morning, all attempts to fix the identity of the particular individuals under examination have hitherto been unsuccessful. Probably, therefore, the proof, if obtained at all, must be sought in other directions. The collateral or circumstantial evidence is also, we believe, being sought assiduously. A regimental button was said to be two days ago picked up near the fatal spot, and was handed to the authorities; but it turns out, in the first place, that the button, though marked with the figures "13," was not of the same pattern as those worn by the 13th Light Dragoons; and, in the second place, instead of being picked up on the spot by the woman who handed it to the authorities, it is now said that she got it from another woman, who got it from a young man, who cannot be further traced. On Friday, however, a switch, similar to those frequently carried by cavalry soldiers, was found at Clockmill-bridge, directly opposite the place where the murder was committed, and this switch is now in the hands of the Procurator-Fiscal. It may also be mentioned that when the soldiers at Piershill were paraded on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of being inspected by the witnesses brought down for that purpose from Edinburgh, the officers caused the clothes which they had worn when out on their previous evening to be minutely examined, and that no stains or marks, such as might have been caused by a scuffle of any kind, were found upon them. On Tuesday a number of additional witnesses, including several privates in the 13th Light Dragoons, were examined, but, as has been previously stated, the examinations are conducted in private.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

GARIBALDI'S SOLDIERS.—By twos and threes our convalescent volunteers now return from the hospitals, and the days of their returning are days of rejoicing for their friends, who seem to go out of their senses with delight. I saw the arrival of one who belonged to the Genoese Carbiniers. His comrades fairly made a rush at him; they hugged him, they kissed him, they stroked his head, they patted and played with his hands; in short, they nearly knocked him over with caresses after he had just been able to get up from his wounds. The food feeling and sympathy diffused amongst all the volunteers are indescribable. The rivalry between the different corps which is found in all armies appears here to have no existence. They feel themselves to be, and they really are, all on an equal footing. They consider themselves as members of the same military family, all united by a common love and reverence to their "father," Garibaldi.—*Letter from Messina.*

M. Kossuth is now with his family at Gais, in the canton of St. Gall, in Switzerland, for the benefit of his health.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I perceive that preparations are being made to carry on a repetition of those scenes which are enacted from year to year in the above place, notwithstanding that the subject has been fully investigated by the magistrates at College-street for five days, and subsequently before the Right Hon. the Recorder, when Mr. Barry, Q.C., distinctly stated that he would, on the part of Government, accept of no compromise whatever, save the total abolition of Donnybrook Fair, to which his lordship fully agreed.

Now, after all the trouble which has been taken to do away with such an annual nuisance, it appears we are to have a repetition of the same, which, if allowed, then away with all law, away with all morality, away with the finer feelings of the citizens, and let vice and immorality have full scope!

Can it be possible that the Government of the country, with the assistance of the Commissioners of Police, cannot put a stop to so disgraceful an exhibition?—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A LOVER OF ORDER.

August 25th, 1860.

BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

We understand that the members of council, whose meeting at their accustomed place for transacting business we mentioned to have taken place on Friday, without any election of a registrar and secretary having been proceeded with, subsequently assembled at the residence of Surgeon Porter (whom a recent severe accident confines at home) when two candidates having been selected for nomination, namely—William Daniel Moore, M.D., and William Edward Steele, M.D., the choice of the council fell upon the latter gentleman, who is already favourably known to the public as a pluralist in similar offices.

The members of the council present on the occasion were:—Dr. Smith, representative of the College of Physicians; Dr. Porter, representative of the College of Surgeons; Dr. Apjohn, representative of Trinity College; Dr. Leet, representative of the Apothecaries' Hall, and Dr. Stokes, representative of the Crown. Dr. Corrigan, the remaining member, who is representative of the Queen's University is at present on the Continent.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES INVESTMENT BILL.

Upon the motion for going into committee upon this bill,

Lord REDESDALE said that the measure enacted that savings bank money might be invested in any Parliamentary funds, and this had led to an impression in some quarters that this might include railway and other similar securities. He apprehended that this was not what was intended.

Earl GRANVILLE said there was not the slightest necessity to authorise any investment in such funds, the meaning of the bill being that the investment should be only in securities which were guaranteed by Parliament.

Lord ST. LEONARDS thought that this bill required great consideration, for nothing could be more dangerous than for Government to make any alterations which might alarm people in reference to the safety of investing the money which they had deposited in savings banks. The object which the bill had in view was the making of a profit by investing the savings banks money.

Earl GRANVILLE dissented; the intention was to prevent a loss, not to make a profit.

Lord ST. LEONARDS—It was to be allowed that the money should be invested in any of the class of securities named which would secure a profit.

Earl GRANVILLE referred to two returns of the particular funds in which the investment could be made, all of which funds were guaranteed by Parliament.

Lord ST. LEONARDS repeated that great caution was required, for in some of the securities named, though the interest was guaranteed by Parliament, the principal was not. There were many of the funds mentioned in the second return in which a prudent man would not invest his own money; and, if they should be allowed to invest in them moneys which they held as a sacred trust. His objection was that they ought not to allow the Chancellor of the Exchequer to invest these funds at his pleasure. It was true that he might get a higher interest, but the depositors would only be paid at the usual rate. Everybody knew that high interest meant bad security, so that whilst the depositors got worse security their interest remained the same.

Lord MONTEAGLE thanked the noble lord for the statement he had made, supported as it was by the high authority which attached to anything said by him. He had prepared a clause to protect the depositors in savings banks from fictitious establishments. The clause was similar to one that the Government three years ago itself proposed, and which had the sanction and authority of Sir Alexander Spearman. The object of the clause was to make it a misdemeanour for any person or persons to establish fictitious savings banks.

Earl GRANVILLE thought the observations which had been made on this bill were only calculated to excite the suspicions of depositors in savings banks without any just cause whatever. The security under this bill would be as substantial as any other Government security; the only difference would be that it would not be, perhaps, so convenient as the other Government securities. With regard to the clause of the noble lord he had no objection to it in itself, but he did not think it was a clause consistent with the bill. He hoped, therefore, the noble lord would withdraw it.

Lord REDESDALE said that by the State taking upon itself the loss arising from savings bank transactions was, in fact, to a certain extent, enabling the executive Government to increase the public debt within the sanction of Parliament. The bill was objectionable on that ground. If the powers under the bill were given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer it ought to be under some general scheme.

The clause was withdrawn, and the bill was passed through committee.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) ACT (1856) AMENDMENT BILL.

This bill passed through committee.

THE PANIC RESOLVES (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the Commons' amendments in this bill,

The Earl of LEITRIM recommended the Government to withdraw the measure, which would, he believed, operate very unjustly and oppressively.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the bill had already received the approval of the House, and the only point they had then to consider was whether they would agree to the Commons' amendments. He trusted they would have no objection to the adoption of that course.

The Commons' amendments were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Mr. HENNESSY, referring to the Order in Council of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated 28th March, 1860, appointing commissioners for the county, &c., of Irish district asylums, asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the commission in question was intended to be of a permanent kind, or whether it was for temporary purposes; whether it was in contemplation to appoint a secretary and a staff of clerks for the office of the commissioners, or to amalgamate it with the office of the inspectors of lunatic asylums, who were themselves members of the commission; and whether the Irish Government intended to bring in a bill next session of Parliament to alter and amend the laws relating with public and private lunatic asylums in Ireland, in conformity to the recommendations of Royal commissioners of inquiry in 1858.

Mr. CARDWELL said the affairs were at present under the control of certain gentlemen appointed by the Government, who held superannuation allowances, and who were willing to undertake this duty for a small additional sum, with the distinct understanding that when their services were dispensed with they would have no claim to further compensation.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

Mr. KINNAIRD rose to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether definitive arrangements had been made for assembling the conference proposed to be held at the instance of the Swiss Confederation; and, if not, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to recognise the annexation of Savoy and Nice as a valid act, forming part of the public law of Europe; also, whether any other of the five Great Powers were acting in this matter in conjunction with her Majesty's Government? The hon. gentleman said that in order that he might be enabled to make a few observations upon the subject to which those questions related, he meant to conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. He could not help taking that opportunity of expressing his admiration of the firm and consistent course which had been pursued by her Majesty's Government throughout the whole of those transactions. But the point at issue was one in which the interests not only of Switzerland, but of Europe generally, were involved; and, indeed, all the Great Powers had been parties to the arrangement under which Faucigny and Chablais were to be mentioned provinces. He hoped the proposed congress would soon be held, and that through its deliberations justice would be done to Switzerland in that matter. The hon. gentleman, after having put his questions, concluded by moving the adjournment of the House.

Mr. KINGLAKE said he believed that the present state of Europe was one of an unusually critical kind. (Hear, hear.) He cordially agreed in everything which his hon. friend the member for Perth had said in praise of the course pursued by the Swiss Confederation. From the earliest stage of those transactions the Swiss Government had perceived the danger in which they were placed, and had communicated that danger to all those Powers on whose friendship they were entitled to count; and from that moment they had never swerved in the earnestness of their endeavours to preserve their own rights, and, through those rights, to protect the true interests of Europe generally. He could not conceive anything more lamentable than that a case so wrong of that kind should have been done by a great Power to a weak one, and that Europe should stand by acquiescing in the transaction. His hon. friend the member for Liskeard (Mr. B. Osborne), in the course of the discussions on the proposed national fortifications, had asked more than once how it had happened that although the report of the commissioners had been before the Government since the month of February, they had not proposed to act upon it until the month of July; but to that pregnant question his hon. friend had been unable to obtain any answer, and it was one with which an independent member of the House could deal much more frankly than a Cabinet Minister. This fact was, as he (Mr. Kinglake) believed, that between the months of February and July a momentous change had taken place in the state of European affairs. (Hear, hear.) He had ventured as early as the month of February to warn the House that when the Emperor of the French proposed to break through the public law of Europe, he was doing that which would place them all in a new condition—he was doing that which was effecting a transition, if he might so say, from right to might; and he had further expressed his belief that if the Emperor should carry out his threatened object, they would thenceforward hear a good deal less of treaties and of negociations, and a good deal more of fortifications, and batteries, and battalions, and all the preparations for war, and so it had turned out. (Hear, hear.) That was the answer to the question his hon. friend had asked. The truth was, that the annexation of those provinces to France, even if it had been assented to by England, would have been a very grave affair; but taking place as it did in opposition to the recommendation of England, and in the teeth of of England, if he might use the expression, it became a transaction of momentous importance. That took place when Parliament was sitting, and if they had remained in silence they would have been guilty of a shameful abandonment of their duty. He would do her Majesty's Ministers the justice to think that they were of that opinion. He (Mr. Kingslake), was anxious, with the permission of the House, to say a few words with respect to Syria. Some years ago he had the fortune to be a traveller in that country, and naturally felt an interest in it. He had heard the noble lord at the head of the Government taunted with the part which he took in 1840 in displacing Mehemet Ali. They were told that Mehemet Ali was an excellent and vigorous governor, who maintained order throughout his Government, and that they did very wrong when they framed that measure which had the effect of depriving him of power. It was rather singular that those who professed to be filled with horror at the recent massacres should come forward and defend this man, Mehemet Ali. He was in the country at the time that possession of power was in full force and he could tell the House that his reign was simply a reign of terror. It was of most ferocious habits, and perpetrated the most wholesale acts of massacre which had occurred in this century. He would instance two massacres perpetrated by him when he invited to his castle to a banquet all the Mamelukes, who might be termed the aristocracy, the depositaries of the governing power, and when he had them in his power he caused them all to be massacred; thus adding to the wickedness of the act the additional iniquity which attached to a man who, in the capacity of a host, murdered his own guests. (Hear, hear.) He thought there had been a good deal of unfairness displayed towards the Ottoman Government in these discussions. It was not possible to overstate the poltroonery of the wretched Turkish officers, who stood by when those massacres were accomplished; but if they looked into the causes of those massacres he thought they would find that instead of being able to attach a responsibility to the Turkish Government, it was on the Powers of Europe that the responsibility would rest. In 1842 and 1843, when Lord Aberdeen held the seals of the Foreign office, certain changes were pressed on the Turkish Government in regard to the Lebanon. That Government was urged to appoint a khan over the Druses, and one also over the Maronites, so that they did not force the Government to allow an *imperium in imperio*, but two *imperii in imperio*. They did not stop there; they required Turkey to authorise any investment in such funds, the meaning of the bill being that the investment should be only in securities which were guaranteed by Parliament. in consequence of the massacres, he would abstain from expressing any opinion. There were two or three circumstances which would operate as a clue to Lord Dufferin to ascertain what was the final cause of those disasters. If he was rightly informed, a vast quantity of rifles were some time ago distributed among the Maronites. If it should turn out that those rifles bore on them the stamp of coming from the governments stores of a European country, and if Lord Dufferin succeeded in sending home one or two of them so stamped, there would be one clue. Again there had been published at Beyrout for a long time an Arabian newspaper, which was filled with bitter articles tending to excite the Christians against the Druses, and also having a tendency to irritate them against Englishmen, it being the general impression that they were the friends of the Druses. The war broke out in March, the articles were printed in one of the capitals of Europe, and, if so, that would form another clue to the recent disturbances. (Hear, hear).

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR wished to make an observation on the answer the noble lord had given to him (Mr. Seymour) relative to the Egyptian question. He did not know how the noble lord reconciled that with the statement that the Pacha of Egypt should not be placed on the same level with the other pachas in the Turkish dominions—he did not know that any other pacha had the power of borrowing on the security of its customs revenue. It seemed that the power of the Pacha of Egypt was now totally absolute. With respect to the Syrian question, he hoped the Government would be firmly decided in their course, for he anticipated that there would be a rising from Bagdad to Egypt, and alarm would spread from Syria to the Persian Gulf, if very severe justice were not dealt out to those who had been parties to the atrocities in Syria. He had, not very long since, called the attention of the House to the affairs of Persia, and the apprehensions he then expressed had been very much realised, and it was evident that the removal of Sir Henry Rawlinson was the cause of disquiet. He now wished to ask the Government to lay upon the table of the House any documents relating to reported encroachments of Russia on the Persian shores of the Caspian Sea, and any correspondence regarding the attempts made by Russia to interfere with Persia in the endeavours of the latter to exercise legitimate authority over Turkoman tribes under her subjection. The Foreign Office had also to ask for explanation of the bounties in Persia the allowances which had been made while the East India Company was in existence. There was no one now associated with the embassy at Teheran who had a special and profound acquaintance with Persian affairs. Mr. Alison had passed many years in connection with our embassy in Turkey, and Mr. Eastwick had some experience in India, but had never before, as he (Mr. Seymour) believed, had any experience in Persian politics, and this state of things occurred while they had the fittest persons for the office "wasting their strength in strenuous idleness." The Russian Minister at Teheran had been 22 years in Persia, and was thoroughly acquainted with the country; he was a man of the most insinuating and agreeable manners, while at the same time a man of great decision. Such an individual must possess a great advantage over Mr. Alison, who had no experience or acquaintance with the country, and also state that all the other persons connected with the Russian embassy had been specially educated for that particular service. The Russian Government had long been desirous to gain possession of the provinces south of the Caspian Sea, and had founded a large military establishment near the Caspian for the purpose of chastising the Turkomans. He had been informed that the Russian Government intended to withdraw their embassy at Teheran, unless the control of the Turkoman tribes were given up by the Persian Government. He trusted the noble lord would give the House the means of authentic information on this matter.

Sir G. BOWYER agreed with what had been said about the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. It was an outrage on the part of France, and it was a disgrace to Sardinia and to the house of Savoy to have agreed to the transfer. But while he agreed that the annexation of Savoy was an outrage upon the public law of Europe, he must say that the same description applied to the annexation of Parma and Tuscany to Sardinia. It was the fashion to applaud Garibaldi for everything he had done—("hear, hear," from Mr. James)—that might be very satisfactory to the hon. and learned gentleman's constituents; but he (Sir G. Bowyer) asked if the proceedings of Garibaldi were not utterly subversive of the public law of Europe. Garibaldi had started from Genoa with a force of lawless and refugee Poles and Hungarians, of Sardinians, and others, many of them very desperate men, and whose aim was to make a descent upon Sicily, and he (Sir G. Bowyer) was informed that the fact of the expedition was so public that those persons were carried to the place of embarkation in hackney carriages, and that the multitude hailed them with cheers. Garibaldi had no authority from any state for undertaking this expedition. He was not going to enter into the merits of the Italian question, but was contemplating the King of Naples, but he wished to know what possible warrant there was by law for Garibaldi to conduct an expedition from the dominions of the King of Sardinia to attack those of the King of Naples, under the guise of redressing grievances in Sicily. Garibaldi had also announced his intention to attack the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies on the main land. Nothing could be more offensive to Naples than an attack from Sicily, because there was the friendly feeling, as was notorious, between the Sicilians and Neapolitans. The King of Naples had granted a constitution to his subjects—(laughter)—hon. gentlemen might laugh, but there was nothing to show that they were dissatisfied; he believed the constitution would not work, but that was because it was not suited to the genius and the requirements of the country. But something else was wanted, said Garibaldi was going to overturn the constitution, and to endeavour to annex Naples to the Sardinian dominions. Was not that a distinct and direct violation of the law of nations? He contended that it was a greater one than the annexation of Savoy and Nice by the Emperor of the French. They were further told that the next thing Garibaldi would do would be to attack the territories of the Holy See. It was a maxim of public law that no resort should be had to war without some cause of war. Now, he wished to know whether General Lamoriciere would not be fully justified, if Garibaldi attacked the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies, in marching against him? Garibaldi also said he intended to attack Venetia. Austria seemed to have determined not to put her forces in motion until Garibaldi attacked her territory. He ventured to say, that if Austria thought it prudent to do so, she would have a right to put a stop to what took place in Sicily, on the hon. principle of self defence. He believed that her Majesty's Government thoroughly approved of what General Garibaldi was doing. He was not present at the recent meeting in Downing-street of the friends of the noble viscount opposite. He never attended such meetings, whoever might be in office, because he wished to be completely free to take what part he pleased. But some of those who did attend the meeting in question informed him that the noble lord had applauded her Majesty's Government for the success of their foreign policy, and, as a proof of that success, stating that he had been informed, a short time before, that General Garibaldi had landed on the mainland of the dominions of the King of Naples. (Hear, hear.) Now, the King of Naples was at peace with us, said his Minister was in London. How, then, was the noble lord justified in expressing approbation of such an act of piracy as this? (No, no.) In the face of those facts it was a perfect farce to talk of the public law of Europe.

Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, I am not going to follow the hon. and learned gentleman into a discussion of the past events in Italy. Neither am I going to discuss any of his speculations in regard to the future. The honourable baronet, in the beginning of his speech, asked me several questions as to the interpretation of international law, but as he has been kind enough to give answers to his own questions, I do not think it necessary to allude to them further. (Hear, and a laugh.) I wish, however, to say the hon. baronet right in regard to a misconception which he labours under in reference to the meeting of my friends which took place recently in Downing-street, and which meeting I am sorry he did not do me the honour of attending. (Hear.) It is quite true at that meeting that I mentioned, in terms of great and deserved praise, the manner in which my noble friend has conducted the foreign policy of this country, and that expression of mine seemed to find an answer in the minds of almost all those I addressed on the occasion. (Hear, hear.) But I did not mean to mention, as a proof and result of the success of this policy, the fact of the landing of General Garibaldi in Italy. I simply stated that event as a fact; and the reason I stated the fact was that I thought the landing of General Garibaldi in Italy would in all probability bring about, in its consequences, matters and events of great importance. (Hear, hear. Therefore, I felt it was essential, to enable her Majesty's Government to deal with those events when they happened, that we should have the support of those who had hitherto done us the honour of affording us their support. (Hear, hear.) I shall only say one word more with regard to the progress which the hon. baronet indicates as that of General Garibaldi. It must be recollected that the King of Naples has an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men. He has, also, a fleet very large in comparison with that which General Garibaldi is able to scrape together. If General Garibaldi, then, is able to gain those successes which the hon. baronet anticipates, it cannot be by means of the force which he brings to bear against the Government of Naples, but by the assistance of the people themselves, who will join Garibaldi in overthrowing the Government to which they are subject. (Hear.) It is quite impossible that the forces of Garibaldi can succeed unless they are joined by the Neapolitan people themselves. (Hear, hear.) Whether General Garibaldi shall or shall not succeed in his objects I will leave to the future. The hon. member for Perth (Mr. Kinnaird) wishes to know what is the state of the negociation in regard to the proposed conference, and in what position the treaty of Turin stands with regard to the public law of Europe. It is well known that these conferences were asked for by the Swiss Confederation. They were more or less agreed to by all the other Powers of Europe. At the same time various other matters have arisen to delay the meeting of the conference, and no period is now named for which that meeting stands fixed. With regard to the treaty of Turin, it has not as yet received any formal acknowledgment by any other Power—certainly not by this country. Therefore it cannot be said to form a part of the public law of Europe. (Hear, hear.) The transaction of the annexation of Savoy to France is a peculiar one, and does not come within the ordinary category of a cession made by one Sovereign to another Sovereign, because the territory of Savoy had been held by the King of Sardinia subject to any future conditions attached to it by the treaty of Genoa, to which treaty all the Great Powers of Europe were parties. Therefore it was not competent for the King of Sardinia to cede, nor for France to accept, Savoy, emancipating that territory from the conditions to which it was subject as part of the territory of the King of Sardinia. (Hear, hear.) Now, these conditions established one great principle—namely, the preservation of the neutrality and independence of Switzerland; and it is quite clear that Savoy in the hands of France stands in a different position in regard to the maintenance and independence of Switzerland than it stood before in the hands of Sardinia, because France is a stronger Power, and much more to become a danger to Switzerland than Sardinia was. (Hear, hear.) On that account, together with the manner and the way in which the cession was made, and considering all the circumstances connected with it from the first to the last—the denials at one time and the avowals at another, the promises made by France, as reported by the President of the Council in January and February by the French Government to the Minister of Switzerland that whenever the cession was completed the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny would be ceded to Switzerland; considering that those promises have since been retracted or have never been performed—all these circumstances, I say, must create a most painful feeling in the minds of every one in regard to all the parties concerned in the transaction. Such has been the painful impression also on the minds of all the other States of Europe—an impression showing they consider that as regards the future forethought and precaution are the duty of every Power of Europe. (Hear.) I should hope the result would be that France would consider that she is bound by honour and good faith to take care that this transaction shall close—whatever the manner may be in which it will close—consistently with a free and complete security to the neutrality and independence of Switzerland. (Hear, hear.) It is quite true that neutrality and independence are for the interests of all Europe. (Hear, hear.) It was not merely out of regard to the Swiss that that arrangement was made, deserving as the Swiss must be of the sympathy and good will of all the Powers of the world from the manly character and spirit of independence which they have displayed, and ready to defend themselves against all comers. (Cheers.) But it was not simply from regard to the Swiss that that arrangement was made, but from a wise and well-considered regard to the general interests of Europe, and with a view to the maintenance of peace. Therefore, I cannot but hope that the present arrangements will be made as will fully guarantee securities to the Swiss Confederation. So much with regard to that question, and I think it is not necessary to enter any further into the matter. (Hear, hear.) Now, my hon. friend the member for Bridgewater (Mr. Kinglake) alluded to the transactions that have lately occurred in Syria and Italy. Sir, it is desirable to be lamented that these unfortunate events had taken place; but it is not necessary to follow my friend through his investigations into the causes of those disturbances; the duty of her Majesty's Government is rather to prevent a recurrence of those evils than to pursue so minute an investigation. (Hear, hear.) We are acting in conjunction with France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in those matters, and I trust we shall effect the object we have in view. We believe the Turkish Government is sincerely desirous of taking every step which is necessary to punish the guilty, to make an example of the offenders, and to lay the foundation for peace between the hostile nations—(hear, hear)—and I cannot but believe that if proper measures are taken those ends will be accomplished. There are to be commissioners of whom Lord Dufferin is one, to suggest such measures as are best calculated for the peace and security of those places. My hon. friend the member for Poole went a little further eastward (stopping, by-the-bye, at Egypt on his way), and questioned the statements I made the other day as to the power of the Pacha to raise a loan on the customs duties as a security. The arrangement, if I am not mistaken, was this, that the Pacha of Egypt was to pay a given amount of tribute annually to the Sultan, but the remaining portion of the revenues of Egypt were to be employed as he pleased. Therefore in one sense he is limited in his power of mortgage, because the tribute to the Sultan is a claim upon the revenue which he cannot by make. But supposing that tribute is faithfully paid, then I apprehend that the remaining part of his revenue is at his own disposal either to spendor mortgage as he pleases. With regard to the tribute, it is well known that was pledged by Turkey for a loan. Then with respect to Sir Henry Rawlinson, her Majesty's government regret that he did not think fit to continue in his mission, but his retirement was his own act, and arose from no want of confidence in her Majesty's Government. He was, of all men, the best qualified to perform the duties of British Ambassador, for he succeeded to a degree that no other Minister ever attained in acquiring the good-will and esteem of the Persian Government, and, therefore, it was a great misfortune that he felt it his duty to retire; but his retirement, as far as he alleges the cause in his communications to her Majesty's Government, was entirely founded on the circumstance that that mission was transferred to the Foreign Office from the Indian Department, to which it had been moved by the late Government. We thought, and I think rightly, that our relations with the Persian Government were so mixed up with Russia, Turkey, and other Powers, that it was convenient that the transfer should be made. With regard to the interference of Russia, there is always, of course, a great desire on the part of the Russian Government not only to influence the Persian Government, but to establish a superior influence over that of others in the Court of Teheran, and I believe that latterly there have been some negociations of the character which my friend implies between the two Governments. With regard to an expedition which the Shah was about to take in the Turcoman territory, I am bound to say that the nature and extent of that expedition was beyond what we thought consistent with his real interests. We thought it was an expedition beyond the region in which he could safely establish a permanent occupation, and that it would be much better to content himself with an operation of a more limited character than that; but I may say that our relations with Persia are of the most satisfactory kind, that the Shah is perfectly convinced it is our great desire to see Persia flourishing and prosperous, that all recollections of former differences are entirely effaced, and that there is nothing now but the most cordial understanding between the two Governments. (Cheers).

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following is the report to be submitted to the proprietors, at the half-yearly general meeting, to be held on Friday next, the 31st instant:—

Although the past half year's traffic has not been as productive as anticipated, still there has been a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1859. The gross receipts amount to £18,837 18s. 8½d., those for 1859 to £17,085 18s. 1d., showing an increase of £1,752 0s. 7½d. on this half year. It will be seen, by an inspection of the accounts, that, after meeting working expenses, there remains a sum of £10,567 0s. 10d., applicable to payment of interest and dividend, leaving a balance of only £919 12s. 2d., which the directors recommend being carried to the account of next half-year, not being sufficient to pay a dividend as usual on the preferential shares. In the state of transition in which the company is placed, in regard to its recent junction with the Londonderry and Enniskillen Company, and the advantages to be derived from that junction not having yet been realised, the balance of profit does not enable the directors to recommend for this half year any dividend on the original shares. The locomotive superintendent reports that the engines and rolling stock have been maintained in good and efficient order; and that, notwithstanding some extensive renewals, and a greater mileage run, the expenses are less than one half year. The directors beg to refer to their engineer's report, herewith appended, for a detailed account of the state of the main line and the works on the extensions, which they are happy to say are progressing favourably, the works on the Cootehill branch being nearly completed, while the whole of the land has been procured for the Cavan extension, and the contract let on the terms to Messrs. Greene and King. The joint board of two four companies meet for the arrangement of this portion of the line, and separate books and accounts are kept relative to it, as directed by the Act of Parliament. The system of through booking with England, alluded to in last report, has now been established, and passengers and goods are booked from most of all the company's stations on the Dundalk and Londonderry lines to all the chief towns in England, a facility which cannot fail to be acceptable to the public, and productive of increased receipts to the company. Since the last half-yearly meeting, the Canadian Steamboat Company have arranged to make Londonderry a port of call for their weekly sailings to and from Liverpool, there to take on board passengers and mails. Arrangements have been made with this company, in conjunction with the Dublin and Drogheda and Belfast Junction Companies, to run special trains for the conveyance of mails and passengers, and for the interchange between London and Dublin; and although the remuneration granted for this service is small, yet, as by means of these steamers, Londonderry will probably become a principal emigration port for America, the company expect, by affording facilities, to reap much advantage from the increased passenger traffic on their lines.

Although the lease of the Londonderry line to this company commenced on and from the 31st December *last*, yet the half year being considerably advanced before the terms were agreed upon, and some questions of detail still remaining unsettled, the directors did not assume the management until the close of the present half year, and they cannot therefore give the details of the accounts on the present occasion. The directors may mention that a committee of their board recently visited Londonderry, and, in conjunction with the traffic manager and locomotive superintendent, have made the traffic arrangements for the working of this line in connection with their own, by which a very large saving will be effected, increased facilities afforded, and they trust a combined, harmonious, and beneficial working of both lines secured.

In the last session of Parliament acts have been obtained by the company for completing and constructing railways from Stranorlar to Strabane, and from Letterkenny to a point between Strabane and Londonderry, near the station of St. Johnston. These railways, when completed, cannot fail to be valuable feeders to the amalgamated lines. Mr. Murphy, one of the directors, having resigned, the board have elected the Hon. Henry Cavendish Butler to succeed him.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Since my last report the last section of your main line into Enniskillen has been taken up from the contractors, Messrs. M'Cormick, Greene, and King, and their accounts for the main line have been finally and satisfactorily closed. The road and works are in good order, and they have carried the traffic safely and well.

The anticipations in my last report that the Cootehill branch would be ready for traffic about this time would have been fully realised, had we not been disappointed in the delivery of a portion of the sleepers, which have not yet arrived; they are, however, expected daily. Five miles of the permanent way on this branch are laid, and the remaining two can be laid in a fortnight. Seven bridges are all built, and the line may probably be opened in the ensuing month. During the past half year the whole of the land has been obtained for the line to Cavan, and the contracts has been let to

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent writing, from Paris, August 24, says :—

The journey of the Imperial couple to the south is made the most of by the semi-official press, and the official satellites that revolve round the central luminary. The native flunkeyism of the tribe of penny-a-liner-laureate, mayors, prefects, and *les gens sans*, is far from being exhausted by the calls daily made upon it to rule it, of 900,000 men might be got together. The revolutionary committee have not been idle. The returned political exiles have worked hard, and the King has decidedly utterly failed to gain confidence by his tardy constitutional promises.

Several naval and military officers have been called to Naples as suspected of having correspondence with Garibaldi. On the other hand, the King is active in endeavouring to animate loyalty and devotion amongst the troops. I think his foreign (Bavarian, as they are called) regiments will fight; but, as for the Neapolitan troops, I do not believe they will stand against Garibaldi's men. However, this question will be answered within a few days.

The election of deputies for our promised Parliament is put off. All newspapers which have not paid the 3,000 ducats caution money are suspended. These facts may look reactionary, but they are not so. The Ministry, I repeat, are sincere and honest, and but for the bad reputation of the King all would go well. As it is, no one cares what they say or do. We look to Garibaldi's arrival, and consider the King and Government alike provisional.

I now send you further particulars relative to the departure of his Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila from Naples. Prince Luigi, the King's uncle, the originator of the proposed *coup d'état*, embarked on board a Brazilian corvette the same night (Monday) that she was to have taken place. The following morning, at about nine o'clock, he sailed with all his family, carriages, horses, equipage, &c., towed by the steamer Vesuvio. The official journal announced his departure by stating that the prince (the admiral) was *en route* to London for affairs of the royal navy.

I cannot exactly state what are the intentions in endeavouring to get up this *coup d'etat*—in fact, whether it was to do away with the present Government and seize the throne, the conspiracy was planned on a large scale, and would have created a sanguinary conflict throughout the country. His satellites were, and still are, armed. The day of the conspiracy several cases of arms were seized at the Custom-house. We are indebted to the Minister of the Interior, Signor Romano, for the suppression of the revolt and plunder of the city. He was, oddly enough, formerly a dependent of Prince Luigi. He lost no time in exposing the conspiracy and placing the details of the plot before the King, and further insisting upon the expulsion of his uncle, the prince.

It is almost certain that M. Germain—a French merchant, who has a shop near the Caffe de L'Europe, known as a spy—was the person who had the arms, brought from France; and with him two other Neapolitan merchants are named, who are now in disgrazia. There also seems, no doubt, that M. d'Ajos, a Frenchman, was mixed up in the conspiracy.

M. Farina and some of the new commissaries of police were implicated in the conspiracy. Count Gaitano, a major of Hussars, was the only military man whom I can name as one of the prince's tools, but there must be many more in the army who are guilty. General Nunziante certainly sent in his resignation to avoid being identified with Prince Luigi's conspiracy. This I heard from his own lips, but I do not place much confidence in it; we are *all* so liberal now.

Prussia is said to have made an agreement with Austria to assist at the defence of Venice, and, in return, Austria is to help Prussia if the Rhine provinces are attacked by France. So say our wise men. You may expect important news from this city before the end of the month.

THE CALABRIAN EXPEDITION.

A correspondent writing from Messina, August 19, informs us :—

Fortunately enough I have the good luck of a steamer, which is to start in half an hour for Marseilles, and I send you the welcoming news of the safe landing in Calabria of Garibaldi. On his returning to Sicily from his mysterious errand General Garibaldi stopped a few hours at Palermo, and gave orders to embark 1,200 men on board the steamer Franklin and 2,600 on board the Torino. The two steamers were directed to steam off to Taormina and once their to wait for orders. Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, a letter of this morning, the General arrived here on board the Black Prince, and, accompanied by the gallant General Turr, drove to Giordino and Taormina. Here he found the two steamers mentioned above, and went on board the Franklin. His appearance, as you may easily imagine, created the greatest enthusiasm amongst the men on board, and he then told them that the great day had come, and that he was going to take them to Calabria. This was done during the night with the usual boldness which distinguishes Garibaldi's naval operations. At dawn the two steamers entered without opposition, the harbour of Melito, to the east of Capo dell' Armi, about 12 miles south from Reggio. In approaching the land the Torino ran ashore, and she is still there, for up to two hours after the Franklin had not succeeded in towing her off. There is no doubt that Garibaldi is already marching on Reggio, which can hardly be defended by the small Neapolitan garrison, all the royal forces having been concentrated by the Neapolitan generals between Scylla and Villa San Giovanni. It is not quite clear that all the Faro bastia was but a mere feint to mislead the Neapolitans. The news of the successful landing of the General is not yet known in this town, except by Medici, and the other generals have received orders to keep themselves in readiness to cross the strait.

I intend to start myself to-morrow for Reggio, and hope to be able to send you more interesting and detailed news by the first steamer. Last night the Neapolitans of the citadel gave us a second specimen of their useless and reckless firing. This amusing performance began at half-past ten o'clock, and was at an end half an hour after.

The following extract from a letter of Masinni is published in the Genoa correspondence of the *Morning Chronicle* :—

"Italy feels the instinct of her future, but she has not the full consciousness of her strength or of her duty. In place of seeking it within herself, she goes to seek strength from without.

"Italy does on a great scale that which the richer classes do on a small. Military service is repugnant to them, and they purchase a substitute. Italy seeks a substitute in Pius IX., in Leopold, in the Bourbon, in Napoleon. At present, she has found a better substitute in Garibaldi—brave, devoted, worthy of those who have chosen him. But Garibaldi is a man, and every man is fallible; and you see that the safety of the nation depends upon one life, upon the will of one man. If the nation will follow Garibaldi on the road to independence, but if the brave Nizzard should arrest his steps, there is reason to fear that the nation will also lose the will of pushing on alone in that road. There will be deception, discouragement, a period of inaction. It is not that we should fear for Garibaldi the seductive power of rank, the temptation of gold, or the splendour of courts; that which must be feared for him is the *prestige* of a friendly voice—his confidence in the infallibility of one beloved person, his repugnance to afflict that person by a refusal.

. . . . "If he thinks Victor Emmanuel is inseparable from the Italian nation, let him not forget that Victor Emmanuel could not pursue alone the path which leads to unity, the path of liberty, and that at least he could not do so openly, because he would have the governments against him; and it is not consistent with the character of monarchs to hazard their existence in order to assist a people.

. . . . Now the monarchy being unable to march in the national enterprise revolutionarily (sic), what remains for it to do? That which Garibaldi has done in Sicily—*forgive* to the monarchy—by force so to speak, or at least without its open sanction—one, two, three, *all* the provinces of Italy, as it has first given to it Sicily.

"There is no other way. To do this Garibaldi ought to reject every proposal of truce or peace with the Bourbon, to employ all his force in the emancipation of the country, and to repel every species of annexation. If he does not do so, Sicily will become, according to the good pleasure of the foreigner, an annexed province; and Garibaldi ought to know that annexations sanctioned by the foreigner are compensated by analagous concessions elsewhere."

TURKEY.

By advices, dated Constantinople, August 15, we learn :—

Fuad Pasha reached Damascus on the 29th of July, and immediately proceeded to arrest all who were suspected of having taken a leading part in the recent outrages. His Excellency's mode of procedure, though not quite consistent with European notions of justice, was not ill calculated to serve his purpose. A number of the more influential of the inhabitants about whose conduct unpleasant rumours were current were invited to wait upon his Imperial Majesty's Commissioner. These men were received with marked politeness, and their opinions as to the measures to be taken were requested. Delighted to find the apprehended storm thus passing over their heads, they manifested a disposition, and even a zeal, to give information against a multitude of their coadjutors, several hundreds of whom were forthwith seized and thrown into prison. When all that could be ascertained in this manner was known and acted on, the informants were in their turn quietly handed over to the officers of justice.

In the meantime, Ahmed and Khorschid Pashas have been sent back to Syria to await their trial. The latter will, I think, escape capital punishment; he has, somehow or other, contrived to enlist the sympathies of several of the Ministers in his behalf. Their favourable view of his case may arise from motives of personal feeling; but I have some reason to believe he has furnished the Government with information to which great value attaches.

It is believed a dangerous conspiracy against the Sultan's Government has been discovered. With Ahmed Pasha it will, in all probability, go hard. He is looked upon with no favour by the Minister of War.

On Thursday last, the Sultan, according to custom in the month of Muharrem, proceeded to the Sublime Porte, and addressed to the Ministers and other high functionaries a discourse on passing events. His Imperial Majesty alluded, in terms of strong reprehension to the Syrian atrocities, and repeated, once more, the sternly-tyed promises of financial and other reforms that have hitherto been honoured only in their breach.

Some months ago an agreement was entered into between the Porte and a French company, by which the latter obtained absolute control and superintendence over all the lighthouses in the Ottoman Confidents for a long term of years. This subject had been treated as a simple commercial concession from the Porte to the company.

GRAND CANAL COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on Saturday, at the offices, William-street, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the accounts of the company for the half-year ended the 30th June last, with the report of the auditors thereon, together with the reports of the directors and engineer, and for the purpose of declaring a dividend. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken by the chairman of the company—

WM. DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq.

The Secretary, Mr. M'Mullen, read the report of the directors as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to lay before you, on the present occasion, the usual half-yearly account of the income and expenditure of your company for the six months ended 30th June last.

We continue to give our best attention to the care and maintenance of your works, which, it will be seen, by the report of your engineer, are in a satisfactory state. Some repairs, indispensable for their general security, have caused an expenditure in this department to be rather larger than usual.

In our last half-yearly report, we took occasion to congratulate you upon the settlement, which had then taken place, of the unfortunate differences between the Great Southern and Western and the Midland Great Western Railway Companies; the entire success which had attended the arbitration to which those differences had been submitted has since been fully established, the agreement then made by us, subject to your approval, for the sale of the canal to the railway companies, to be worked hereafter under arrangements to be sanctioned by the Board of Trade and confirmed by Act of Parliament, in furtherance of which, as we then informed you, a bill had been already introduced, jointly on behalf of the three companies, to be forwarded during the then session of Parliament.

Of the result of that application to Parliament you are already aware. The bill, known as the "Canal Purchase Bill," was first introduced into the House of Lords, and, after passing its preliminary stages, was brought before a committee of that House, where its merits were a long and searching investigation, having been opposed by various parties, under views and apprehensions which appeared to be generally unfounded, or to rest upon misconception of the true circumstances of the case. The general principle of the bill was on the other hand, ascertained and the unanswerable proceeding, advocated on authority, entitled to the highest consideration; amongst others, by a formal resolution of the counsel of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin in its favour.

It was, under these circumstances, a matter of the deepest regret to us, to find that a schedule of tolls to be levied on the future traffic of the canal, framed by the Board of Works, was on full consideration of the rates, so proposed to be fixed for that traffic, held by the railway companies, to be too low, and inadequate to afford a revenue sufficient for the maintenance of the works of the canal in a state of thorough efficiency, and, at the same time, to afford them some moderate, but reasonable return for the capital which they were called on to embark in the purchase of it.

Acting at a time when the proposed schedule was adopted by the committee of the House of Lords, the deputations from the railway boards, after some discussion, came to the determination of withdrawing the bill. We then learned, for the first time, although dissenting from the railway boards as to the withdrawal of the bill at that stage, we entirely coincided with them in the opinion that the proposed schedule was framed on too low a scale to afford a fair and moderate remuneration to the canal property.

It has been long well known to all parties interested that the lease of the tolls and duties of the canal, executed under your authority to the Midland Railway Company in 1853, bearing date the 1st July of that year, for a term of seven years, would expire on the 1st July last.

As that day approached, we felt it our duty to apply to the board of the Midland Company, reminding them of the distinct engagement entered into by that company, binding them to apply to Parliament for an act to legalise the sale of the canal to that company, on the terms of the agreement, entered into between the two boards on the 22nd December, 1852, and ratified by resolutions of both companies, at public meetings convened for that purpose; and held for that purpose: further referring to the proceedings at their various half-yearly meetings, when the subject was fully discussed, and when the obligation binding upon their company to carry out the purchase, and acquisition of the canal, was repeatedly and unequivocally admitted, as also to the deposit under the seals of the three companies, dated in February last, by which it was expressly stipulated to the effect that in the possible event of the failure of the purchase bill, the consent of the Midland Company to the transfer of the two railway companies, should, in no way, be deemed to interfere with or in any prejudices the previously subsisting agreement between this company and the Midland Company for the purchase of the canal, by that company.

The Purchase Bill having been withdrawn, as already stated, it appears to us that the proper course of proceeding for this company was, to fall back upon their existing agreement, and we, in consequence, applied formally by letter to the Midland Company, requesting them on their part, to fulfill to its utmost extent, the original agreement for the sale and transfer of the canal, subject to the sanction of Parliament desiring to know what course their board proposed to adopt with a view to the carrying out of that agreement. To this letter we got no answer, but briefly stating that it was the intention of that board to hand over the canal to this company, at the expiration of the lease on the 1st July then approaching, adding that their board did not consider it incumbent upon them to make any renewed application to Parliament for the purchase of the Grand Canal.

In our reply to this communication, we protested in the strongest terms against the entire breach of faith which this proceeding involved; referring to the previous pledges given, on the part of their company, for the carrying out of their original agreement, as well as to the distinct terms of the deed of February last; concluding by reference to the statement made by their chairman at the meeting of their company in June, 1858, that they would to the letter fulfil any obligation to the Canal Company which they had undertaken.

To this letter our reply was returned, save the requisite notice to this company to receive back the various buildings, offices, stores at stations, trade boats, steamers, and carrying trade plant generally, which had been during the previous seven years in their possession.

Feeling the importance of this state of the question, and desirous for your satisfaction, to be well advised as to the course, which, under the circumstances, it was our duty to pursue, we deemed it right to place a very full statement of the entire case before eminent counsel for the necessary advice and direction. The result was a decided opinion, that no option but to resume possession of the traffic and the carry trade plant, and the concern is now in our charge as in former times.

During the entire interval which has since elapsed, now nearly two months, we have had considerable satisfaction as to the state of the traffic, which, in reference to the same period of the preceding year, shows a fair amount of increase, more especially with regard to that carried by private traders.

There has been, under these circumstances, considerable additional duty devolving upon us. To ensure the requisite attention to this department, we have appointed a committee for the management of it, who meet weekly at the Canal House, Portobello.

By a recent Act of Parliament promoted by the Government the leasing of the tolls and duties of any Canal or Navigation Company to any other canal company, being also a railway company, is prohibited, a provision consequently preventing any extension or renewal of your lease to the Midland Railway Company.

You are aware that the Commissioner appointed by the Crown to inquire into the present supply of water to the city of Dublin has been sitting for the last three days in each week. We have laid before him a statement of the resources of the canal applicable for the purpose, and have promised to extend the existing lease to the Corporation for three years on the present terms.

Out of your general surplus profits we have recommended a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, at the rate of £1 2s. 6d. per cent., free of income-tax, amounting to £7,401 16s. 2½, and which will be payable on and after Monday the 13th proximo.

STATEMENT OF COMPANY'S ACCOUNT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1860.

REVENUE.

Tolls and duties	...	£9,782 15 11
Rent of stores, hire of trade boats, steamers, &c.	...	2,196 11 6
Do. floating and graving docks, &c. ...	...	1,673 12 1
Dividends, interest, &c.	...	144 0 9
Miscellaneous receipts, sundries ...	...	25 8 4
Total revenue	...	£13,822 4 7
EXPENDITURE.		
Maintenance and repair of works, &c. ...	...	£3,955 16 4
Lock keepers' wages	...	715 14 1
Salaries and allowances to directors and officers	...	786 16 1
Rents, taxes, poors'-rate, advertisments, &c....	...	1,370 9 10
Per centage to land agent, &c.	...	111 1 8
Total expenditure	...	£7,139 16 0
Balance, being surplus of receipts over expenditure	...	6,682 5 7
		£13,822 4 7

STATEMENT OF COMPANY'S FLOATING PROPERTY.

Reserved Fund to be retained by the Act 11th and 12th Vict., c. 124—£10,000 3 per cent. Consols, ... £10,000 Stock.

Government 3 per cent. Consols (temporary investment)	152 12	2
Value of timber and other property remaining in store to the company's credit, on 30th June, 1860	418 19	10
Total amount of capital invested in carrying trade plant, purchase of trade boats and steamers, &c.	11,468 10	9
Estimated value of company's working boats, valued at	1,153 0	0
" " Shannon steamer, ...	2,800 0	0
" " Two small screw steamers ...	900 0	0
Total, ...	£16,893 2	9

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was of a much more voluminous character than the reports usually put forward. They should acknowledge that it at least furnished them with a text to the particulars, with respect to the important subjects to which it referred. Those subjects were four in number; first, the failure of their attempt to sell the canal to either of the two great railway companies during the past session of Parliament; secondly, a subsequent disappointment by the Midland Company, having felt themselves justified in withdrawing from what the canal company considered was a distinct agreement existing between them and the Midland Company; thirdly, the failure of the company having taken up the traffic themselves; and, fourthly, on the question of the water supply which had so much occupied the attention of the Corporation during the past week. With respect to the bill that was before Parliament for the sale of the canal to either of the two railway companies, their deputy chairman and himself, he might say, used every exertion, both with the Government and the two railway companies, to a successful termination. Many of the difficulties which arose were overcome; but the one fatal objection which arose from the determination of the Board of Works to adopt a schedule of tolls which, they were bound to say, convinced both the railway companies were formed on too low a scale to afford them a fair and moderate remuneration for the capital they were risking in the purchase of the canal, and for maintaining the canal according to the stringent regulations incorporated in the act of Parliament, which were insisted on by Government. He (the chairman) and his colleague did all they could to prevent the railway companies from withdrawing the bill at such a stage. They considered that the schedule of tolls which the railway companies proposed was fair and moderate, and such as would permit the public to enjoy the trade of the canal. If the bill had been allowed to pass the committee of the Lords, the Government would have given way, and allowed the scale proposed by the railway companies. They urged upon the railway companies to adopt the bill even with the Government schedule of tolls, and if they could not, at some subsequent period induce Government to agree to the schedule of tolls that they then might introduce the bill, the Midland Company were willing to adopt that course, but the majority of the deputation of the Great Souther directors were determined not to take the amexed. When the bill was withdrawn, the agreement under which it was promoted, fell to ground. The bill contained a provision that the agreement was to become void in the event of the failure of the bill. Therefore, so far as the bargain that was made between their and the railway company's was concerned, nothing then existed. In that respect the canal company and the two railway comyrnies were perfectly free. Their directors had given them an assurance that the canal was sold to the Midland pompany, and that they had nothing further to do than reap the frits of the resolution which they had passed in 1853. In the summer of 1859, negociations were going on with the Great Southern Company for the purchase of the canal. These negociations proceeded so far that a specific proposal was made by the Great Southern Company to purchase the canal. That proposal was rejected by the canal directors, who refused to recommend the proposition for acceptance by the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) A meeting of their proprietors was called to take their opinion as to whether their directors was right in refusing that offer. Pending that meeting, the Great Southern Company wrote a letter to the Midland Company, withdrawing from some agreement that was entered into between them, the result of which appeared to be that a deputation came to their board room and offered a better price for the canal than the Great Southern Company had offered. Before they left the board room, the following agreement was drawn up and signed by the parties and himself as chairman of the Canal Company :—

"Messrs. John Chapman, Perry, Joseph Boyce, James Cowper, and James Sterling, on the part of the Midland Great Western Company of Ireland, will recommend to the proprietors of that company the proposal made by the directors of the Grand Canal Company to accept in £50 or £25 shares stock, equal to one £50 share (£47 10s. paid up thereon) of the Railway Company for each £100 of the consolidated stock of the Grand Canal Company, the Grand Canal Company giving over to the Railway Company the entire property of all descriptions, including Government stock, belonging or appertaining to the Grand Canal Company, and which the directors of that Company agreed to recommend to their proprietors at a meeting to be held on the 10th September. That agreement formally brought before both Companies, recommended by the directors, and sanctioned by the proprietors. A further addition was required by the Midland Company, and assented to—namely, that they should get immediate possession of the canal, and that, pending the Act for legalizing the transfer, the Midland Company should have the power to lease the two concerns on terms which would produce to the proprietors of the canal a rent equal to the dividend to be paid on Midland shares to be given for canal stock, such lease to terminate on the passing of the Act of Parliament. He wished them to understand that the lease, *quoad* the lease, never formed a bond of agreement between the two companies. The best he ever saw the two companies in was a certain agreement that they were to go for an Act of Parliament to purchase the Grand Canal on certain specified terms. Subsequently the period for the lease was extended to seven years, as the Midland Company thought it necessary that the application for the Act of Parliament should be postponed in consequence of strong opposition on the part of the Great Southern Company. During that seven years several points had arisen to prove to demonstration that the lease was not the terms of the agreement. In 1855 they might remember the large breach which occurred. It involved an expenditure above the ordinary outlay of £5,000, and the Midland Company paid that money considering the canal was their own property, and that they were bound to maintain it. In June, 1859, at a meeting of the Midland Company, to which he was invited, he explained the nature of the tenure under which the Midland Company held the Grand Canal Company. The Chairman of the Midland Company stated, in the frankest manner, that he agreed fully in every word he (Mr. LaTouche) had stated, and, that the Canal Company might depend that they would fulfil to the letter any obligation which they had undertaken. Two arbitrators were appointed, who gave in their award, and, throughout the whole proceeding, the canal board were not consulted in any step. The Midland Company were about to take, as they considered the canal their own property. Neither did the directors of the canal company, considering their concern was purchased, think it right to offer any opinion further than to write a strong letter, stating they hoped, in entering upon the arbitration, that the purchase of the canal stood in such a way that no mistake could arise about it. In consequence of the other company becoming a joint purchaser, it was impossible the canal shareholders could be paid in Midland Great Western Railway stock, and, therefore, the original terms of the purchase money were modified to the extent of the Canal Company accepting £50 a share in cash, instead of £47 in Midland Railway stock. The agreement between the parties of the second part on the 22nd December, 1852, February contained a clause, introduced by the canal directors themselves, providing, in any event, against the interference with the agreement which had previously existed between the Canal Company and the Midland Great Western Railway Company. The bill for sanctioning the sale to the railway companies having been withdrawn, the canal directors, on the 8th May, 1860, wrote, through their secretary, to the Midland Company removing them, in the event that had occurred, that the agreement solemnly entered into the exceeding ten days' notice. (Laughter.) The Midland Company, in reply to this letter, stated it was not their intention to ask a renewal of the lease of the canal which was to expire in the following July, nor to make a renewed application to Parliament for the purchase of the Grand Canal. The Grand Canal directors considered themselves badly treated by the Midland Company, and they directed that a statement of the case should be laid before Mr. Brewster, for his opinion, as to their rights under the agreement. The opinion of that learned gentleman was that the original understanding or agreement between the Midland Company and the Grand Canal Company was altogether inoperative in point of law, and could not be enforced by either party against the other. Mr. Brewster, in giving that opinion, said he had given a similar opinion to the Midland Company, who had first consulted him. (Laughter.) Under these circumstances, the Grand Canal Directors had no alternative but to take up the Canal from the Midland Company, and manage it as best they could. They were now in possession of it two months, and while it was not their intention, both with the Government and the proprietors of the Railway Company—(hear, hear)—they should, at the same time, do their best to draw to it all the trade they legitimately could. (Hear, hear.) They would adopt such rates of traffic as would secure to them the trade, and at the same time a fair remuneration. (Hear, hear.) They would not, if they could avoid it, interfere in the traffic of the Railway Company by adopting competitive or unremunerative rates, but they were determined to use every means to increase the traffic trade. (Hear, hear.) Determined, however, as they were to pursue this course, they would be ready and happy to receive any proposition from the railway companies which seemed likely to promise a permanent and profitable security for the interest of the Grand Canal proprietors. He had no hesitation in repeating what he said before in that room, that, in his opinion, their interests would not rest on a permanent and secure basis, nor would the obligations of the canal to the public be properly discharged, until it was absorbed in the railway companies. That opinion was supported by the highest authority on such subjects before the committee of the House of Lords. It would, therefore, in his opinion, be very impolitic of the Grand Canal Directors to disagree with such authorities. (Hear, hear.) The Grand Canal Company intended to do all they could to increase their traffic, but, at the same time, to keep in view the great point to which he had adverted. They were truly and sincerely desirous for peace. In cultivating their resources, they had no wish, in any possible way, to cause any undue annoyance to their neighbours, but they conceived it to be their duty to themselves to do all they could that their trade shall not be diminished, nor their traffic curtailed, and that no arrangement shall hereafter take place which shall not ensure a permanent and valuable basis to secure the interests of the proprietors in the trust which they had reposed in them. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the other question which he said he would bring forward, he had but little to say. The royal commissioner to whom the question of the water supply to the city of Dublin had been referred held his sittings daily during the week. Their excellent secretary, aided by the engineer of the company, laid before the commissioner a full statement of the resources of the canal, and its means of supplying water to the city. A great deal of evidence was given by different parties that the quality of the canal water was very inferior. He (the chairman) thought a great deal of what was said upon that point was not warranted by the facts; but, at the same time, there was no doubt on account of the mode in which the supply was taken from the canal to the city without passing through any medium to take out the vegetable matter which it must necessarily collect in its passage through such an extensive area of country, and the exceeding large quantity of fish that had been shown by the city authorities, in not keeping the basin and other places into which the water fell in a proper state of cleanliness. He had no hesitation in saying the canal water had not got that fair play which would enable the citizens of Dublin to form a just estimate of its value. He was examined before the commissioner, and he had no doubt would be of the same opinion, as a citizen, of the matter. He was certain there was no proprietor of the Grand Canal who did not concur in his opinion, that it would be not only unjust, but criminal in them, to stand for a moment in the way of the city of Dublin getting the soundest, wholesomest, and largest supply of water that can be procured; but, at the same time, he was sure there was no proprietor but would concur with him also in saying that so far as their resources went, and so far as they could serve their fellow-citizens by a supply of water that could be derived from their canal, they would cheerfully and liberally give it. (Hear, hear.) The Grand Canal directors felt that at this particular time a serious duty devolved on them, and they called on their proprietary to sustain them in discharging it. (Hear, hear.) They felt they had done no wrong, and that they had taken every precaution in their power to have all the agreements they entered into faithfully carried out. They unfortunate result which had followed their late efforts did not rest upon them, but with other parties. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. O'Connor complained that the directors had allowed themselves to be duped. When the news arrived in Dublin that the promoters of the bill for the sale of the canal had withdrawn it, a fall took place in canal stock equal to 12½ per cent. The next thing occurred was that the Midland Great Western Railway Company held a meeting, at which the chairman of that company made a speech, the result of which was a further fall of 10 per cent. in canal stock. He (Mr. Ennis) on that occasion stated he had been informed by a friend in the room that the views he then put forward were considered by the Grand Canal Company. Now, he (Mr. O'Connor) wished to ask who was the person who conveyed to Mr. Ennis the information that his views agreed with those of the canal directors.

The Chairman—I can answer that very easily. The occasion referred to was a very extraordinary meeting of the Midland Company, when the chairman stated matter in which he was distinctly opposed by the directors around him. The only ground that Mr Ennis had for his statement was the letter which I have read in the course of my statement.

Mr. O'Connor expressed his satisfaction with the reply of the chairman, and then proceeded to detail the negociations which had taken place between the Grand Canal Company and the Midland Railway Company.

Mr. Pim suggested to Mr. O'Connor that it would be better to abstain from entering into these past transactions, which would only result in renewing ill-feeling.

Mr. O'Connor persisted in laying before the proprietors these proceedings, with the view of showing that if the warning voice he had raised 8 years ago had been attended to, the Midland Company could not have so pertidiously treated them as he contended they had been. He concluded by reading for adoption by the meeting, the resolution which had the effect that three directors and two stockholders should wait on the railway companies, with the view of getting them to guarantee to the Grand Canal proprietors a certain per centage on the capital, in lieu of the canal being handed over to them.

Mr. Bagott was of opinion that reference to the past, though this company had been subjected to unparalleled ill-treatment, ought to be avoided. (Hear, hear.) The question they had simply to determine was how they could make the concern advantageous to themselves and to the public. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the canal should not be transferred to any railway company, but should be worked independently so as to secure the public against exorbitant tolls. (Hear, hear.) He was further of opinion that the railway companies had thrown away a golden opportunity for becoming possessors of the canal, because Parliament would never again consent to sanction a sale of them on such favourable terms as those reported to be introduced into the bill which they had withdrawn. (Hear, hear). He wished that the statement should not go forward uncontradicted that the canal had never successfully competed with any railway company. There were canals in England which maintained their traffic and succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition of railway companies. If there was a little more enterprise, the merchants and traders of Dublin would, see it was their paramount interest to support the Grand Canal. It were worked energetically, and an endeavour made to increase the traffic there could be no doubt of the result. He would oppose the idea of its going abroad that it was necessary for the existence of the canal that it should be absorbed by one or other of the two great railway companies. (Hear.)

Mr. Geo. Pim agreed in the opinions expressed by Mr. Bigott, and approved of the Canal Company taking an independent position. In his opinion the acquisition of the canal by the Great Southern Company was not essential for the prosperity of the latter, and therefore he would recommend the Canal Company to endeavour to improve the traffic and work their legitimate trade independently of any railway.

The Chairman said what he intended to convey was, that it was their determination to encourage and increase the trade on the canal in every possible way, but, at the same time that they would not reject any negociations from the Company of an advantageous character, which would ensure the canal proprietors a certain dividend, as no certainty could exist as long as it was in the power of a board of railway directors to run down the rates to a ruinous scale.

Mr. Pim considered it was out of the question to make an arrangement which would ensure a permanent dividend.

Mr. O'Connor.—It is not out of the question. After some further discussion, Mr. O'Connor's resolution was seconded, and he was disposed to press it.

The Chairman put it to the good sense of the meeting whether it was prudent to adopt it.

Several Shareholders were of opinion it was inadvisable.

Mr. Corballis protested against the canal company going in a supplicating tone to either of the railway companies after the manner in which they had been treated by them.

Mr. Hogan said it would place the company in an awkward position to reject the resolution, and he would suggest to Mr. O'Connor the propriety of withdrawing it.

Mr. O'Connor withdrew the resolution for the present, but moved the following :—"That every effort be made by the Grand Canal directors to increase its resources, consistently with those relations still existing; that the strictest economy be used in its receipts, and that the proprietors of Grand Canal stock be reminded that night is not right, nor should it be, but that right often may not be right and unity amongst those to whom the right belongs."

The Chairman did not think he could put a resolution worded in that manner.

Mr. Corballis said it was like a vote of censure.

Mr. Pim said, they had sufficient confidence in their directors, and did not require to pass such a resolution.

Mr. Hogan thought it might be altered in the first resolution too, but was determined not to withdraw that.

Mr. Hogan thought it might be adopted, if the part about might and right was struck out.

This was done, and the resolution, in its amended form, was adopted.

A dividend, at the rate of £1 2s. 6d., free of income tax, was declared to be payable on and after Monday, 10th September.

Mr. Corballis was called to the second chair, and, a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. La Touche, the meeting separated.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PORTOBELLO.—M. Blandin, the acrobat, and Mr. Moral, his agent, were brought before the magistrates, on remand from the coroner's inquest held upon the bodies of Cunningham and Bull, the two unfortunate men who lost their lives at Portobello.—The magistrates allowed Blandin and Moral out on bail of £50 each, to appear when called on.

ASSAULT TO BAKERS.—Mr. Timothy O'Brien, master baker, 7, Leinster-street, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Police constable Donnelly, 99 B, for allowing bread to be made on his premises on the Lord's Day, the 19th instant.—Cunningham and Bull, the two unfortunate men who lost their lives at Portobello.—The magistrates allowed Blandin and Moral out on bail of £50 each, to appear when called on.

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